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#### MEXICAN COFFEE PRODUCTION.

In connection with the question of Mexican coffee the following report of Hon. John W. Foster, United States minister to Mexico, on the "Cultivation of Coffee in Mexico," written in 1875, will be of interest to our Brazilian readers. The report is the result of personal observation and careful inquiry in the country itself, and may be accepted as trustworthy in all particulars. After some general remarks on the production and consumption of coffee, Minister Foster says:

In Mexico, our neighboring republic, there exists the agricultural capacity to produce all the coffee that can be consumed in the United States, and of a quality equal to the best grown in any country. Mexico, it is true, is exporting very little coffee, and scarcely figures in the coffee-producing countries, but its capacity and adaptability for its production have been tested by more than fifty years of successful cultivation.

The topographical and climatic character of the country is admirably adapted for this purpose. The great Andean mountain range coming up through South and Central America, greatly depressed in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, apparently for the passage of the commerce of the two oceans, suddenly springs up in southeastern Mexico into lofty cordilleras, one branch of which follows close along the Pacific and the other along the Gulf coast of the country, holding up on these two arms the great table-land of the interior, thus affording every variety of production of the sea-slope of the mountains from Guatemala on the south, on the Pacific side for more than a thousand miles to the north, until it reaches a line in the state of Sinaloa where occasional frosts endanger the crop; and also for more than a thousand miles on the Gulf coast from Yucatan into Tamaulipas. In addition to these immense stretches of country it flourishes in the numerous and fertile valleys of the interior, wherever the great table land is sufficiently depressed to reach the level of tropical and semi-tropical vegetation.

The elevation above the sea at which it is thought coffee is most favorably grown is from 1,000 to 4,000 feet; but in Mexico it is cultivated with success at an elevation of 4,500 feet, and it is found even still higher. So also it is grown at lower levels than 1,000 feet as in various places in Mexico it is produced at the very sea-side. Off the eastern coast of Yucatan, on the island of Cozumel, coffee trees of prolific yield are growing nearly at the sea-level as well as in many other localities on both the Pacific and Gulf coasts. So that it will be seen that the area for the cultivation of coffee in Mexico is immense. The amount of its production, so far as natural capacity is concerned, need only be limited by the extent of land brought under cultivation.

As already stated, the adaptability of Mexico as a coffee producing country has been tested by more than fifty years of experience in its cultivation, which experience proves that in profit to the producer, as well as in quality of the article, this country has no superior. That it has not assumed the first

other causes than the capacity of the soil, profit of the cultivation, or quality of the article-to the same causes which have re tarded all commercial and agricultural development of the country. In 1818 and 1819 the profitableness of the growth of coffee in the West Indies led to the establishment of extensive plantations in the vicinity of Cordova and Orizaba, and in 1825 they were in a flourishing state. In the valleys of Cuernavaca and Cuautla, in the interior, in 1826 there were estates where there were growing as many as five hundred thousand plants\*.

And elsewhere in the republic much attention was given to coffee planting at that period, and great hopes were entertained that the country would be largely engaged in its exportation to foreign countries. the civil disorders, which began soon after and which continued till lately, paralyzed all business enterprises and disappointed these hopes, so that the coffee producing of Mexico has been mostly limited to supplying the home demand, which is quite large, as coffee is in very general use by all classe

During the past few years, up to the close of 1875, there have been peace and security in the country, and the cultivation of coffee has begun to increase, so that a small exportation has commenced. The statistics of the single port of Verh Cruz will show the growth of this exportation, which, although insignificant as compared with the total production of the world, still indicates very healthy development of this industry; it ought in a few years to become very considerable ·

EXPORTATION OF COFFEE FROM VERA CRUZ, 1871 to 1875.

	Year ending	June 30.	1871	pounds 672,588
i	do	do	1872	1,912,020
	do	do	1873	3,909,446
	do	do	1874	4,204,446
	do	do	1875	5,373,678

The coffee exported from Vera Cruz is all grown in that state, with the valley of Cordova, on the Mexico and Vera Cruz railway, as the chief center of its production. A brief reference to the methods of its cultivation at Cordova may be a matter of interest to the vast number of coffee drinkers in the United States, many of whom know nothing of the article except at the daily breakfast table\*\*.

The seed or grain, which should be selected with care, is usually planted in wellprepared beds in a nursery, shaded from the sun. The young plants are transplanted at the age of one year or eighteen months to the fields or cafetales, which are thoroughly cleaned of all under-growth and the soil well prepared. As the young plants are very tender, it is necessary to protect them from the sun. For this reason open forests are used, where available, and the mountain sides affording shade are utilized for coffee plantations. In open fields a growing shade must be created, which is most quickly obtained by planting banana trees, also yielding some profit from their fruit. But

the best cultivators at Cordova consider this a poor substitute. One of the most intelligent planters there has set out in his coffee fields a large number of cinchona trees (from which quinine is obtained), which grow well in that latitude; also valuable timber trees, as the oak, walnut, etc. The second year after planting there is a very slight yield of coffee; the third year about a half crop; and the fourth year, (or when the plant is five years old) a full crop is gathered

A reasonably rich soil is desirable for coffee, and manuring pays well in the vigor of the tree and increase of yield. The distance at which plants are set out in the field is usually about three yards (or varas) apart each way, although often planted closer. The cultivation consists in keeping the fields clean from weeds and undergrowth and plowing the soil; in certain localities irrigation is necessary, but in Cordova, after the plants are well started in the field, this is not required; and the better class of planters give careful attention to pruning, keeping the plant or tree at the height of from 6 to 8 feet, although if unchecked it will grow to double that height.

The trees do not yield their full blossoming at one time. The first flowering is sometimes as early as December, the second about February, and the third and most abundant the last of March and the month of April. Early in April last it was my good fortune to spend several days in Cordova, in the midst of the blossoming season. The suburbs of the city in all directions are devoted to coffee cultivation. The lanes, lined on each side with cafetales, presented a most agreeable sight-the pure white blossoms, clinging close along the branches half covered with the bright green leaves, gave the trees the appearance of being sprinkled with snow; and the perfume of the flowers, almost equal to that of orange blossoms, loaded the air with its fragrance.

The flower falls, leaving a round green berry, which ripens in seven or eight months changing when ripe into a red color. Each full-formed berry contains two grains; though sometimes it contains only one grain, which is rounded or oval shaped, called by the Mexicans caracolillo. On account of the different times of flowering, the picking or gathering season lasts for three or four months, each tree having to be carefully gone over three or four times by hand. This is the most tedious and difficult process of the whole cultivation; it cannot be postponed, must be done carefully, and requires an extra number of laborers; but women and children can be employed at low wages.

The first process after picking is to dry the berries, which is done by exposing them to the sun, when they shrivel and change to a black color. They are then put into a mortar, and the grains hulled or beaten out with a pestle. The grain is then separated from the chaff by the crude process of fanning it out by hand or winnowing though sometimes a fan-mill is used. The coffee is afterwards picked over carefully, grain by grain, by hand, and selected; and it is then ready for sacking and the

See Ward's Mexico, book I.

superior. That it has not assumed the first place in exportation is to be attributed to

market. Up to the present "the doctoring" process of artificial coloring or bleaching, as in some countries, has not been resorted to here. The process of curing, after gathering the crop, is in a most primitive state in Mexico. It presents a fertile field for Yankee ingenuity to invent instruments and methods to facilitate the process, or for enterprise to avail of the inventions in use in other countries. And although it has been grown here for so many years, the coffee cultivation in Mexico may be considered in its infancy, as it is only beginning to receive the attention of intelligent and scientific cultivators. So that great improvements may be anticipated both in the cultivation and curing.

Experience has, however, proved that it is a certain and reliable crop. So far, its cultivation at Cordova has developed no disease of plant or berry. Insects do not attack it. It is very little affected by the climate, as in the locality of its production there is no frost; and although great drought may diminish the crop, it does not destroy it. The flower when in full bloom is some times broken off by severe winds, but this seldom diminishes the yield. The crop is also clean and comparatively easy to cultivate. After the cafetal is once in full bloom, the cultivation is easy. Only at the picking season is there much urgency required. Once gathered, the crop can be cured and prepared for market leisurely and at the planter's convenience.

The most prominent objection is that so much time is lost before a profit begins to be realized. If a planter commences with sowing the seed, he must wait more than five years before he obtains returns upon his investment; or four year if he plants from the nursery, as the first year's crop barely pays more than the cultivation and curing. But as compensation for this, a plantation once established yields a never failing crop, without renewal, anxiety, or uncertainty, for a life-time. And the profit in Mexico during the past few years has been about 100 per cent. over the cost of cultivation, and 10 per cent. interest on the capital invested. The period the trees will continue bearing is variously estimated, but the usual estimate is from twenty to twenty-five years. There are, however, trees now growing in Cordova sixty or seventy years old, remains of neglected and abandoned plantations which by pruning and cultivation are yield-ing a fine crop. An intelligent American planter in that valley claims that with attention and care plants ought to continue bearing vigorously for fifty years. Another important feature of coffee planting in Mexico is that the locality of its cultivation is usually both healthy and attractive, elevated above the fatal diseases of the tropics and in the presence of the most beautiful scenery. The valley of Cordova, for instance, is among the foot-hills of the great mountain of Orizaba, whose peak is covered with eternal snow, in a rich semi-tropical vegetation, and with a remarkably equable climate, the elevation being 3,000 feet above the sea.

The average yield per tree at Cordova is estimated at about one and a half pounds, although it is claimed that, with intelligent culture, pruning, and manuring, the average vield in that valley may be increased to three pounds per tree. It is not uncommon to find trees yielding from five to pounds, and, in very exceptional cases, from twenty-five to fifty pounds each. With the trees, planted three yards apart each way, with the above-stated average, it is easy to estimate the yield per acre. It is unsafe to give a detailed calculation of the outlay required in establishing a plantation or cafetal up to the time of yielding the first paying-crop, as much depends both upon the locality and the intelligence and economy of the planter, so that published estimates are apt freely. Fortunately during the last few years good

to mislead. It may be stated, however, that, after the plants begin to bear a full crop, the cost of annual cultivation, up to sale in local market, is from six to seven cents a pound.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

On the evening of the 27th ultimo the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, Edwin Corbett, Esq., had audience of His Majesty, the Emperor, at the palace of São Chris-In presenting his credentials, Mr. Corbett addressed His Majesty in the following terms:

Sire,

I have the honor to place in Your Majesty's hands the letter of the Queen my Gracious Sovereign, accrediting me in the character of Her Envoy Extraordinary and

character of Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

I am co amanded by Her Majesty to express to Your Imperial Majesty, the high regard she entertains for Your Majesty, and the deep interest she takes in your welfare and that of the Brazilian nation.

The long existing friendship and intimate relations between the Brazilian and British governments, which have so long and so happily existed and are a pledge that they will equally continue in the future, it will be my study and anxious desire to do all in my power to maintain, and, if possible, to draw them closer.

I am convinced that I shall meet on the

I am convinced that I shall meet on the I am convinced that I same fraction by a part of Your Majesty's government with an equally cordial spirit and the same desire with which I am animated to bring to a satisfactory issue all the matters which we may be called upon to treat.

In replying to the address of Mr. Corbett, the Emperor said:

I am deeply touched by this new proof of the affection of my much esteemed sister and cousin, the Queen of Great Britain. I hope, Mr. Minister, that you will contribute always to the strengthening of those ties of long friendship existing between our coun-

n The Grocer, New York, July 23. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

EGYPT.

Of the countries tributary to Turkey, Egypt is the most important. Egypt has had the advantage of possessing enterprising rulers since the advent to power of Mehemet Ali, the founder of the present dynasty of Khedives, who, although he was a treacherous and cruel despot, did his best to promote the cultivation in his country of cotton, sugar and cereals. Dating with his reign, Egyp has gradually become quite a producer of such articles, the abundance of crops being wholly dependent, however, on the inundations of the If the latter are good and complete, the crops are fine; if not, there is a partial failure, but the average result in a given number of years is always satisfactory. Labor being plentiful and cheap, the result is highly remunerative to the government and ruling classes, while the poor "fellah." the native agricultural laborer, ekes out a precarious and miserable existence with the greatest difficulty, although he is hardworking, for the comparatively heavy taxation and the rapacity of usurers prevent him most of the time from saving any money. It is a sort of bondage a great deal worse than that of the black slave in Cubs and Brazil, for it is, so they say, utterly hopeless. and Brazii, for it is, so they say, utterly inoperess. Since the present Khedive succeeded his father a couple of years ago, the fate of the "fellah" has, however, become somewhat ameliorated; under however, become somewhat ameliorated; under the ex-Khedive it was dreadful, for the latter with all his enterprise was a spendthrift of the wors surrounded by a host of bloodsuckers and remorseless swindlers nd usurers, who grev rich on the spoils of this intrinsically rich country. was one of those men who find it difficult to say yup of a huge public debt amounting to about 100,000,000. Finally the bondholders in Western Europe got England and France to interfere, the Khedive was dethioned and exiled, and his son enstalled in his place.

Since then England and France harmoniously administer Egyptian finances jointly; the revenue exceeds the outlay, coupons are paid with regu-larity, and the usurious interest in Egypt has ed, while taxation has been so organized that

inundations have coincided with this improved administration of the country, and Egypt is once more on the high road to a more lasting prosperity, with, it is true, mechanics and laborers could ocadministration of the country, and Egypt is once more on the high road to a more lasting prosperity, with some prospect that the "fellah" will also be able to lay aside some moderate savings in the

While the present Khedive, Mehemet, is ter and more economical ruler than his father, Ismael, the latter has, however, to be credited with some good things achieved by him or through

his cooperation.

When Napoleon III. and M. de Lesseps to have the Suez Canal dug, he stood by them firmly and faithfully, and did not allow himself to be frightened by the English government, at first violently opposed to the great international work from a miserable point of short-sighted jealousy. from a miserable point of short-sighted jealousy. Ismael also brought sugar-planting and making to a high degree of perfection at his own expense, so much so that Egypt in good years now produces from 35,000 to 50,000 tons. At first this government sugar planting may not have been very profitable, but while so much money was wasted in building useless palaces, and even schools, one foolish and extremely the property of the pro leges, paper mills, &c., on a foolish and extrav thus employed to better advantage, regarding the future, for the sugar mills now do good service. inture, for the sugar mills now do good service.
Egypt proper covers an area of 383,007 square miles,
and thus a population of 5,517,627 souls, including
68,653 foreigners, about 30,000 of whom are Greeks,
15,000 Italians and as many Frenchmen.

The principal cities are Cairo, 327,462 inhabit ants; Alexandria, 165,752; Damietta, 32,730; Ro setta, 16,243; Suez, 11,327; Sonakin, 4,600; Port Said, 3,854; Massawah, 2,744; El Arich, 2,506; and Ismalia 1,897; besides Tanta, 60,000; Lagaziz, 39,000; Lout, 27,470; Damanhour, 25,000, and Mansora, 16,170. The Khedive's sway also nom-inally extends over Nubia, Cordofan and Darfur, and other portions of Sudan, together 737,085 square miles and 11,800,000 inhabitants. The income of the country was last year £8,319,292. The army during peace does not exceed 18,000 men, but can in case of war be at once increased to 100,000 Since our civil war a good many American officers have assisted in perfecting the military ser-vice in Egypt. The navy counts 14 steamers. The import in 1879 was 500,216,000 piasters, (a piaster is worth five cents of our money), and the

export 1,343,906,000. The four principal products

exported stood thus:

	piasters.	piasters.
Breadstuffs	118,278,000	223,831,000
Cotton seed	101,016,000	131,686,000
Sugar	81,814,000	67,869,000
Cotton	455, 524,000	816,757,000
	756,632,000	1,240,143,000
Hides, ostrich feathers,	53,095,000	103,763,000
***	809,727,000	1,343,906,000
This shows the differ	ence between	a good inun-

dation year and a poor one.

The maritime movement, which of course in-cludes the rapidly increasing Suez Canal transit, was between vessels arrived and departed in 1877, movement, which of course in-15,771, with cargo measuring 6,693,172 tons, of which no less than 435 were men-of-war. The hishir, which and less than 435 were meno-d-war. The Egyptian merchant navy counts 535 vessels, with together 59,874 tons. There are in operation 941 miles of railway, and 5,398 miles of telegraph. There are 83 post-offices, forwarding in 1879 some 2,500,000 letters and about 30,000,000 piasters in money orders. For a semi-barbarous nation, it must be confessed that this is doing remarkably

By the time the Turkish empire gets to be vided between the great powers, or otherwise, a thing that may take place ere this century comes to a close, probably by a general war, the struggle will be not so much, we are inclined to believe, who is to retain Constantinople, but who is to get possession permanently of Egypt and the Suez Canal. England, Russia and France will of course Canal. England, Russia and France will of course be the main competitors. The latter is pushing into Tunis, and will no doubt soon push into Tripoli, the chief as yet hidden object naturally being Egypt; but whether the one or the other finally remains the owner of the rich valley of the Nile and of the road to India, it is sure that a tremendous impulse will eventually be given to cotton, sugar and wheat production in that magnifi-

## A NEW FACTOR IN SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

The revolution in the industrial system of Southern States which followed the abolition of insouthern States which inflowed the aboution of in-voluntary servitude has been attended by results as regards white labor quite as remarkable in some respects as those which have been worked out in the case of the negro, albeit the former have attracted less attention. Thus, before the war, who ever heard of a white woman earning her own living in the Southern States? The thing in the then exist-

with, It is true, mechanics and laborers could oc-casionally be found in small numbers in all the states south of Mason and Dixon's line; but as they had to put up with the various social disabil-ties implied in the commion designation of "white trash," it can readily be understood how this class was obliged to occupy a plane that was neither res-pectable nor prosperous. It is needless to say there has been a radical change in the situation since that time, and so far from occupying a position in the social scale but little above that of the freed hand, the white laborer now has won a place in no sense inferior to that which he maintains in the North or West. The different states are competing for his labor, and at this moment Louisiana, Texas and South Carolina have their representatives at Castle Garden for the express purpose of offering them in-ducements which, in many cases, can only be charducements which, in many cases, can only be char-neterized as extraordinary. All this while, under the hard necessities imposed by the impoverishment of the civil war, the utilization of female help in a wide range of manufacturing industries and other useful occupations has been making quiet but rapid progress, and the magnitude of this class of workers as a Southern industrial force to-day, especially in the larger towns and cities, would probably sur-prise those who have not heretofore taken any interest in the matter. Take New Orleans as an example. We find in the Democrat of that city an enumeration of the various industrial pursuits there in which this class of labor is employed, together in wince this cases of nator is employed, together with their wages and earnings. The total is about four thousand engaged in the manufacture of men and women's underwear, men's clothing, earpets, curtains, embroidery, hair work, millinery, artificial flowers, bonnet trimmings, wood and paper boxes, cigars and cigarettes, dyeing and bleaching, mos-quito nets, photography, school teaching, trimming and binding shoes, etc., etc. These four thousand women are only those that are employed in large establishments; in private families, it there are as many more in like manner supporting themselves by skilled labor. In the matter of com-pensation, we find but little difference between that paid in New Orleans and the ruling rates in New York and other cities in this part of the country. If there is any difference at all, we should say it was in favor of New Orleans. Artificial flower makers in favor of New Orleans. Artificial Hower makers earn from 60c to \$1 per (ay); cigar makers average from 75c to \$1 per day, after a six months' apprenticeship; ordinary seamstresses, \$20 to \$25 per month; skilled do., \$25 to \$40; in the cotton factories, \$1.25 per day, and \$8 per week; sales women \$4 to \$10 per week, and so on. We are assured that there are new openings every day for any woman that is willing to work, outside of the 'private domestic,' or household servant class, of whom there is always a scarcity, and who command, it may be said, their own terms. These are im-ported from the Northern and Eastern States or from Europe, the native Southern women, in common with most of their Northern sisters, having an unconquerable aversion to that mode of earning a livelihood. As the case stands, it is creditable to Southern women that they have borne up so we under the severe experiences and the general wreckage of the past twenty years, and are now so largely contributing with their own hands to re-place widespread impoverishment with the fruits of industry; and this all the more because with of mussry; and this all the more because, with the abolition of the slave system only dating that far back, many of them could never have been, as women in the free states are, "brought up to it."

— New York Commercial Bulletin, August 6.

#### COAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We learn that Mr. Frederic W. North, F. G. S., the mining engineer appointed a few years ago to report upon the coalfields of Cape Colony, has just returned to England from a similar visit to Natal. His investigations for that government have been highly satisfactory, and among the various and prolific seams of anthracite and bituminous coal, some of them ten feet and twelve feet in thickness, he has found several that are well adapted for locomotive and general steam purposes. That this coal is suitable for the former work he proved before leaving the colony by driving the locomotives of the existing railways for some hundreds of miles to and fro between Durban and Marits-burg, and he has handed to that government a tabular statement showing the advantage of using colonial coal instead of any English varieties. The colonial coal instead of any English varieties. The possibility of using cheap local fuel instead of costly English coal in these distant colonies must give a great impetus to railway construction, and an extension beyond Ladysmith, in Natal, will provide a better and more expeditions highway to the Trans vanl and Orange Free State. The railway bill from the expenditure of £5,000 coo upon railway construction in Cape Colony, which has just received the sanction of the Assembly at Cape Town, contemplates the intersection by a main line of the coal deposits of that colony. Therefore, after considerable delay, those coalfields are now going to be placed in direct communication with both the coast and the chamond fields.—[London Times.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -An abolition society has been organized at
- -The August receipts of the Ceara custom house were 131,869\$517.
- -The sessions of the Matto Grosso provincial assembly were opened on the 3rd inst.
- -The August receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 209, 199\$594.
- -The elections in Pernambuco for the provincial assembly are to take place on the 15th proximo.
- —An election to fill a senatorial vacancy will be held in the province of Matto Grosso on the 5th of November.
- —The June receipts of the Corumbá custom house (Matto Grosso) were 18,572\$164, and the July receipts 46,761\$232.
- —Traveling jewelery pedlars are required to pay a license of 200\$ by the municipal council of Parahybuna, S. Paulo.
- —The sanitary state of Pará is reported to be very bad, malarial fevers of a bad character being very prevalent.
- -The shipments of coffee from Lorena, São Paulo, to Rio de Janeiro during the first half of September amounted to 90.87 tons.
- —Complaints are made in various places throughout the province of São Paulo against the vexatious methods of collecting tolls on the roads.
- --The Correio Paulistano, of São Paulo, announces that some cases of small pox have appeared in that city. There are no fears of an epidemic.
- —A part of the bridge over the Parahyba at Lorena, São Paulo, fell recently while a car loaded with coffee was passing over it. The coffee was all lost.
- —Telegrams from Pernambuco on the 27th ult report a sanguinary conflict at Goyana on a question of lands. The chief of police had started for the scene of disturbance.
- —The Ceará provincial assembly has appropriated 1,017,824\$ to meet the expenses of that province during the year 1882. The appropriations for public instruction amount to 214,419\$.
- —The subscriptions for the family of the late Minister Buarque de Macedo promoted by the Fornal do Recife, Pernambuco, had reached the total of 8,717\$ on the 24th ult.
- —The provincial assembly of Ceará has voted a tax of 1½ per cent. upon real estate for the purpose of building school houses. The tax will be levied through the municipalities, the receipts being assigned to the municipalities where realized.
- —An assassination took place, at Vallão d'Antas, in this province, on the evening of the 17th inst. the victim being one Laurindo de Faria e Souza. He was shot while sitting in the house, the assassin outside escaping in the darkness without detection.
- —The juta de orphãos of S. Simão, São Paulo, has declared three children free who had been illegally reduced to slavery. The three children had been brought from one of the northern provinces, and were ultimately purchased of José Bernardino de Senne, of Tamanduá, Minas Geraes.
- —The scientific commission for making magnetic observations on the Brazilian coast, which was shipwrecked on the gunboat Principe da Grão-Pará near Maranhão, arrived at Pará on the 14th of September. The foreign members of the commission have gone to the upper Amazon.
- —The Jornal do Commercia, of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, says that the wheat harvest in the colonies of Conde d'Eu, Caxias and D. Isabel is most abundant, and will exceed 12,000 bags. The Jornal adds, however, that the colonists will get little benefit out of it because the costs of transportation are too high to admit of its being sent to market.
- —The Para provincial assembly has voted 20,000\$ to aid Julio Cear Ribeiro de Souza in the construction of a new balloon in Europe, the money being placed at the inventor's disposal at the Brazieri placed at the inventor's disposal at the Brazieri placed at the inventor's disposal at the Brazieri placed in Paris. Taking all things into consideration, the aforesaid sum may be considered to be practically thrown away, or "up in a balloon." One would think there was a superfluity of cash at Paraf from such appropriations.
- —The S. Paulo provincial assembly has passed a law, which has been sanctioned by the president, imposing a per capita tax of 2\$ per annum upon every slave in the city of Tieté. The receipts of this tax are to be devoted to the construction works of the new church in that place. The tax ceases with the completion of the edifice. The tax of 200 reis upon every bale of cotton has been reduced to 100 reis, now that cotton production is so nearly

#### RAILROAD NOTES

- -The track-laying on the Dom Pedro II extension was completed to Carandahy, Minas Geraes, on the 25th ult.
- The formal inauguration of work on the Bagé railway, of Rio Grande, is announced for some day of the present month,
- of the present month.

  -Imperial decree 8,258, of the 17th ult., approves the definite surveys of the first section of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, and authorizes its construction.
- —The minister of agriculture has ordered the preparation of a new railway map of the empire, showing the lines under traffic, construction and survey, and also all telegraph lines.
- survey, and also all telegraph lines.

  The contract with Barão do Pinhal & Co. for the construction of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway.

  the continuation of the Paulista line beyond S. João do Rio Claro-entered into operation on the 30th ult., with Sr. Angelo Spinelli as contractor. The work of construction should begin on the 15th inst. and terminate on the 15th October, 1882.

  The first section of the 'Natal á Nova Cruz'
- —The first section of the "Natal & Nova Cruz" railway, of Rio Grande do Norte, was formally opened on the 29th ult. The section is 40.3 kilometers long, and has been under construction since the 28th February, 1880. The length of the whole line when completed will be 12t kilometers, and the time fixed for the conclusion of the works is October 18,183. The total capital upon which interest is guaranteed is £618,000, or 5,496,689\$.

  —Late advices from Santa Catharina report excel-
- —Late advices from Santa Catharina report excellent progress on the D. Theresa Christina milway. The surveys have been completed for a distance of 73 kilometers, of which 53 kilometers are under construction. The rails have been laid on an extension of two kilometers, and 33 kilometers are ready for track-laying. The construction company has thus far received five shiploads of material at the part of Impatch.
- —In response to various complaints, the São Paulo Railway Co. published a circular on the 2and ult. in which were the following instructions relative to carrying empty coffee sacks: The sacks should be made into packages and legibly marked with the name and address of the consignee; the empty sacks will be transported free; the shipping bill should specify the number of packages and weights; the packages will receive the same care as regular freight. This certainly ought to satisfy all the parties concerned.
- —The following is a description of M. Francq's much-talked-of fireless locomotive: "The construction is much like an ordinary locomotive, except that there is no fire. The boiler is a receptacle of extra strength, and the water contained in it is raised to a temperature of about 395 degrees by the injection of steam at a pressure of 225 pounds. The steam is provided by a stationary boiler at one of the intermediate stations on the line. The fireless locomotive is thus charged with water capable of giving off a quantity of steam sufficient for a moderate journey. Of course the pressure of steam given off is at first very great, and gradually lessens; but the inconvenience which would arise from this constant change of pressure is overcome by the adoption of a reducing valve, by means of which pressure of steam reaching the cylinders can be nicely regulated. These engines were tried and worked from Ruell to Port Marley, 6.51 miles, and from Port Marley to Marie le Rof, 2.15 miles; it stherefore evident that these engines are quite capable of covering journeys of length sufficient for tranuway work, especially as the engine described daws a train of 20 tons."

#### THE BUENOS AYRES "HERALD."

On the 15th September our enterprising Platine contemporary, the Buens Ayres Herald, completed the fifth year of its existence and entered upon a new year of rare promise. As a rule the growth of a newspaper is slow and fickle, and every step in advance must be gained through unremiting hard work and difficult management. Were the editor required to please himself alone, or were the newspaper reading world accustomed to toleration in the matter of newspaper opinions, then the work would be simple and straightforward, but this is rarely the case, especially with those who seek to keep clear of partizanship. In its short history the Heald seems to have wom more substantial success than usually falls to the lot of its colleagues. As far as we know it has been frank and outspoken, and has never hesitated to call black by its right name. And yet, it has grown rapidly both in substance and in influence, and now enters upon its sixth year with a prestige and support which insures for it a career of great usefulness. And in saying all this for the Heald itself, as much more is due to the community in which it is published. The English-speaking people of the River Plate have given their cordial support and encouragement to the Heald's enterprise, and by these means have insured its success. In the interests of both parties, our colleague has our best wishes for a continued success which shall be a fitting complement to what it has thus far accomplished.

#### THE EMANCIPATION FUND.

As a fitting commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the emancipation law of 1871, the minister of agriculture issued instructions on the 28th ult. for a third distribution of the fund provided by law for the annual liberation of slaves. The amount set apart for this purpose is 2,250,000\$ which, with the 8,128,612\$309 expended in the distributions of 1875 and 1880, makes a grand total of 10,378,612\$309 thus far set apart for the liberation of slaves. This last sum, however, does not properly fall within the first decade of the law. In accordance with the instructions of the minister this last appropriation should be expended within the present fiscal year, and is distributed among the several provinces as follows:

Amazonas	1,601\$860
Pará	50, 363 205
Maranhão	103,880 792
Piauhy	34,892 265
Cenrá	42,370 351
Rio Grande do Norte	16,981 985
Parahyba	
Parnambuan	42,095 699
Pernambuco	151,291 904
Alagôas	49,991 521
Sergipe	43,386 726
Bahia	190,953 565
Espirito Santo	34,892 265
Rio de Janeiro, (capital)	71,391 319
Rio de Janeiro, (province)	475,688 315
Minas Geraes	476,635 812
São Paulo	277,858 588
Paraná	16,590 929
Santa Catharina	21,197 665
Rio Grande do Sul	
	124,887 526
Goyaz	11,451 491
Matto Grosso	11,596 217
	_

From the Herald, Buenos Aires, September 15.

#### WASTING MONEY ON IMMIGRATION.

Our prosperity as a nation depends largely on immigration. This has been so well understood that the government has spent nearly three million dollars in aiding immigration. In 1880 \$21,000 were spent, and in 1879 \$500,000; and besides this the government has spent in aiding colonies, during the last five years, one hundred thousand dollars (fuertex).

The importance of immigration fully warrants all that has been paid, or rather it would warrant it provided it would accomplish its object; but we have seen that immigration which is directly purchased is suspicious and precarious.

The United States does not pay the passage of the immigrant to its shores, and does not so much as transport him to his field of labor, nor give him free land; and yet 50,000 a month crowd those shores, and spread over that great land, where the climate is more changeable and rigorous, where the strife to get on is sharper, where the work is harder and the pay smaller than here—where free land is a tradition of the past, and government aid is unthought of. Has it ever occurred to our economists and officials to seek the reason for this—to learn why, with all we do, immigrants come in small a stream? We can answer in a few words.

First, the public lands of the United States have long been held in trust for actual settlers, to color of whom a stated quantity has been offered, at at low price (\$1.25c. per acre), and on easy terms, and no capitalist has been able to obtain enormous trusts of land beyond which the settler has to go to get any place to build a home; and these moderate homestead farms, accessible to transportation and civilization, enable little communities of acquaintances and kindred to grow up, as in the case of Tom Hugues' New Rugby, in Virginia, where a whole neighborhood from old England have settled, happy in the freedom and elbow-room of their new home, amidst all friends.

The only other reason we name, is a more sure and quiet administration of law and government. These two considerations, which we have not been able to offer—which are valued more than help and free lands—are coupled with the facts that we have allowed all available lands, within a moderate distance from settlements, to pass into the hands of a few great holders, so that the immigrant is compelled to journey far along the frontier before he can find a place to build a home, and even then he has no such protection and peace as are dear to the emigrant who leaves old associations for new scenes. This problem of immigration is unsolved with us, and we lack an intelligent policy and are entirely without a system.

We would recommend prudence in assisting immigrants to come, because that which is worth having will come of its own accord, but we would have the government have a well-defined, vigorous and prompt policy with regard to land laws of settle-

ment, keeping all public lands for immigrants who will settle on them, and to such giving or selling but a limited amount, and making life, property and law respected. With this, immigration will come, and without it we do not desire to see it come. We are a long way from this, and, as a consequence, no man in his senses, with any conscience or compassion, can urge a heavy immigration at the present time.

#### TARIFF EXEMPTIONS.

By an imperial decree, No. 8,259, of the 24th ult, the government grants an exemption from import duties on all machinery destined for the agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries of the empire, and also for the navigation enterprises located within it. The following is the text of the decree:

In conformity with the authorization conferred upon the government in Art. XXII, of Law No, 3,018, of November 5, 1880, I hereby order the provisional execution, until the new customs tariff shall have been promulgated, of the following dispositions:

ART. I.—There are free from duties on imports: Sec. I.—The machines for cultivating the land and preparing the products of agriculture, for mining, for the use of whatever factories or workshops, and for navigation, moved by gas, steam, water, air or wind, electricity, or by animal power, and whatever other motors, fixed, locomotive, or portable, comprehended in the same.

Sec. 2.—The pieces of machines imported separately, in respect to which it shall be proved, in the course of an examination made by experts chosen by the inspector of customs, that they can have no other destination or application than to substitute damaged pieces of machines free of dutties, and to serve as extras for those which, still in perfect order, can be rendered useless by any eventuality whatever.

whatever.

Sec. 3.—The stills, furnaces, retorts, boilers, mills, and whatever other similar, unclassified articles, for employment in agriculture and manufacture.

ART. II.—The objects mentioned in the sections of the preceding article are exempt from the expediente of 5 per cent., treated in Art. 625, Sec. I, of the regulations of September 19, 1860.

Rio de Janeiro, September 24, 1881. Signed by the EMPEROR.

José Antonio Saraiva, Minister of Finance

An American entomologist advocates the use of arsenic for the destruction of cotton worms, and says it will cost only a cent and a quarter per acre to exterminate the worm with that poison. The method of employing it, which he recommends, is a solution made by adding to five gallons of water five pounds of arsenic and one pound of soda and boiling until the arsenic is dissolved. In using, one measure of the solution is added to 160 measures of water, and sprinked upon the plants infested by worms.

PHILADELPHIA and suburbs have sixty silk factories, which produce nearly every variety of manufactured silk known to the trade. The production of these for the year ending June 30 reached \$7,250-000. With capital invested to the amount of \$8,000,000, new mills have been built and others enlarged until the present productive capacity is estimated at \$10,000,000.

A COMBINATION cotton-picker, with fingers of iron, is working a revolution in cotton-growing in the United States. It will, it is thought, reduce the price of cotton two cents a pound. The machine, by means of heaters and fans, takes the fibre from the boll, removes the seeds and all impurities, finally delivering it straightened, ready for the bale. Efforts are making to develop the invention in season for exhibition at Atlanta.

—The deportation fever is again upon us. A man is arrested on the charge of being a cafter, and the without warrant or trial, is put on board some steamer and sent abroad. No one can desire to say anything in favor of the class of people deported, but would it not be letter to give them a judicial trial, and then punish them here?

—Two thieves entered a house on Rua da Quitanda on the morning of the 27th ult, but were detected by a young Portuguese clerk before they had time to secure any property. The clerk, Antonio Joaquum Fernandes, at once pursued the thieves, when one of them turned upon him with a knife and killed him, the knife being driven through the victim's heart. The assassin was tripped up and disarmed in the street, but succeeded in escaping. He secured a boat at the Mineiros wharf, when some custom house guards and boatmen took up the pursuit and captured him. The assassin is a Spaniard named Affonso Verga y Vergon, and is about 21 years of age.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of new sand a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights and chanters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1881.

THE cruel murder of a young Portuguese clerk while pursuing a thief on the 27th ultimo, is an event which should open the eyes of the minister of justice to the general insecurity of life and property in this city. It is admitted that one crime of this character does not prove that the present state of affairs is exceptionally bad, but we need only call attention to the daily criminal calender to show that this crime does not stand alone. Stabbing affrays are of frequent occurrence in every part of the city, and house-breaking has become so common that scarcely a night passes without loss to some one. The safeguards thrown about the criminals, the delays in bringing them to trial, and the great difficulties in the way of conviction, all tend to encourage these men in their desperate calling, and at the same time to restrain their victims from bringing them to justice. In these burglaries, the thieves generally go armed with knives, and are prepared to take life if caught. Their presence, therefore, is a standing menace against the lives of lawabiding citizens, and no one can know just when his life will not be put in jeopardy by them. As young Fernandes was served in his effort to capture one of these desperate outlaws, so may any one else be served at any moment. The increasing number of these crimes, and the bravado shown in them, is flattering neither to the community, nor to the police and judicial administration of the city. It is certainly time that some serious thought should be given to this question, and that steps should be taken to suppress these innumerable outlaws who now infest Rio de Janeiro. It is useless to send them to Fernando de Noronha, for they live better and enjoy more privileges there than they probably ever experienced elsewhere. We are not advocates of capital punishment, but it must be confessed that a little hanging just at this time would do a power of good. Something certainly must be done, or every citizen must take the matter into his own hands and deal out justice for himself, and on the spot.

For the past two weeks the principal street of this city, at one point, has been practically blocked by men and boys engaged in selling lottery tickets. This spectacle is due in a measure to the removal of the official agency to one of the finest locations on that street, where its business can be carried on to greater advantage. The drawing of the great 6,000,000\$ lottery, which is now in operation, has also added to the excitement, and has unquestionably concentrated most of the obnoxious and peculiar features of the institution to this one point. If there were any good to be derived from the lottery, if it contributed anything to the wealth or well-being of the the associates of this organization have not

in its favor, then such inconveniences as the blocking of a street or the constant importunities of street ticket-brokers would easily be borne. But when so much evil grows out of the institution, when it is the cause of so much distress, immorality, corruption, and degradation, then these inconveniences are almost unbearable. There is no need of proving the lottery to be an evil of the worst character; for it has no defenders. It is employed simply because more money can be wrung out of the people in that way, than through any other means. And so it is employed by the church, by charities, and by the government, simply as a source of revenue. For this end the church and the government are willing to see the people corrupted and beggared, their wealth squandered, their industries neglected and ruined. For this end they are absorbing the hard earnings of the people to-day, and mortgaging their future to penury and In view of these plain facts is it not crime. time that some check should be placed upon this evil? It is increasing in magnitude every day, and is therefore gaining a stronger hold upon the people. Taking all the lotteries authorized by the national and provincial legislatures together, their drawings will now average not less than two a day, probably more. The sale of tickets has now become a most important branch of business, -if such a trade may be so classed-and lottery shops can be found everywhere. In this city they are as numerous as cigar shops, and even large mercantile firms do not hesitate to trade in them. An expensive and elaborate machine for the drawings stands in one of the rooms of the national printing office, and it bears the imperial coat of arms. Everything is done to countenance and encourage the evil, and it is certainly making good use of the license. Is it not time, therefore, that some serious protest should be made against the further continuance of this corrupt and corrupting practice? If the church and the government have no scruples, then let the press impeach the institution, and place the blame for its protection on those who have the power to suppress it.

WHETHER through indifference, or carelessness, or ignorance, the result of the meeting of the Associação Commercial on the 24th ultimo was an unqualified approval of the statistical tables published in the last annual report of that association. For the credit of the gentlemen connected with that organization, and in the interests of better statistical work, we deeply regret that such a step should have been taken. No good business man would countenance such work in his own private affairs, and we see no reason, therefore, why he should either countenance or commend it in a publication of this character. It is not a personal question in the slightest degree, no more so than is the exaction of correct bookkeeping in any commercial house. In this case, the errors are of such a character that they will deceive a majority of people, and will lead to others no less serious in character. That such statistical statements should be published, and then be affirmed and complimented by the whole association, is more than an error; it is an affront to the good sense of every business man who is interested in the trade of this country. We have on two separate occasions called attention to these errors, some of them so ridiculous as to be almost incredible; and yet grave business men now come forward and adopt a complimentary resolution on them. Of course, the responsibility is now transferred to the association itself, and the opportunity for correcting them has gone. have therefore no hesitation in saying that

country, if one single thing could be said fulfilled their duty, and that they are now responsible for published statistical work so incomplete and so full of errors as to make it absolutely worthless. It is not an enviable position for the leading commercial body of Brazil to hold, but there is now no escape from it. No attempt has been made to explain or excuse the errors to which we have called attention; no effort has been made to correct them. On the contrary, the report has been accepted and the statistics honored with a complimentary vote, and the directors under whose administration these errors were made, have been re-elected. There remains, therefore, but one course to pursue; and that is to repeat the charges and warn our readers against the report. We called attention to the omission of some 50,000,000\$ from the public debt statement, to the credit of Canadian imports to Great Britain and the United States, to a failure to credit all the Canadian shipping arrivals and departures to that country, and to the ridiculous inclusion of "coupons" as an article of national export, especially in such a manner as to conceal the actual export of gold. To these errors not one word of explanation has been given. Our readers, and especially those foreign commercial associations who have been accustomed to accept these reports as an authority, will do well to mark the errors, and to be very careful about all the rest. The errors mentioned are sufficient to vitiate the whole work.

In view of the purpose to make the na-

tional exposition, which is to be held in this city on the 15th proximo, contribute to the development of national industries, would it not be well to invite an exhibit of some of the lesser products of the country together with such practical information as will demonstrate their profitableness? Much might be learned in this way of the tea-growing experiment on one plantation in Minas, and of the reasons why that industry was long since abandoned in São Paulo. Much might also be learned why it is that cotton culture has suffered so great a decline, and why it is that the cultivation of rice has been so generally abandoned. Information might also be procured on the production of Indian corn, of potatoes, of beans, and of a score of small products, all of which are valuable more for purposes of domestic consumption than as articles of export. To look upon a product simply as a source of revenue, as an article of export, gives only a partial idea of its value, as it leaves out of account the essential factor of self-support. The agricultural country which devotes its whole attention to a few exportable articles of great value to the exclusion of those food products necessary for domestic consumption, not only creates within itself an element of weakness but also neutralizes in part the profits of its labor. In this sense it is clear that the projected national exposition will confer a very great benefit upon this country if it will devote special attention to these small products. There is less need for the encouragement of tobacco culture than of the growth of rice, and less need for extending the area of coffee production than of establishing the production of wheat. With respect to this last product, there is much which should receive the candid consideration of both the planters and the government. Wheat has long been grown to a very limited extent in the interior high lands of Minas Geraes and São Paulo. and to a greater extent in the southern provinces of Rio Grande, Santa Catharina and Paraná. While we have little faith in the adaptability of this product to Pernambuco, where experiments are now in progress, we believe that sufficient success has been attained in the south to prove that it can be cultivated there successfully. Some of the

Rio Grande colonies have produced wheat largely in excess of their home needs but they have derived no encouragement or benefit from it simply because the costs of transportation shut them out of the market. This being the case, the obstacles to wheat culture are purely artificial, and can be remedied. To do this it is necessary to know something of the product itself, so as to determine its value in comparison with the imported article. That determined, it is necessary to know the costs of production and of transportation, so as to ascertain whether it can compete in the home markets. It is certainly most desirable that a country should produce her own breadstuffs just as far as her soil and climate will permit. Such a result is an element of national strength and adds much to the remunerativeness of national industries. If Brazil can do anything to develop the production of wheat within her own boundaries to an extent sufficient to meet domestic consumption, then the money now paid for imported flour will be distributed among her own planters and millers, and will add just so much to the wealth of the empire. It will add a new and valuable branch to her agricultural industries, and will make the country more independent and selfreliant. It is true that the native wheat does not produce so white a flour as those varieties grown in colder climates, but the native flour is highly nutritious, and is therefore just as good as an article of food. It would certainly meet all ordinary demands, and might place wheaten bread in the hands of many who now rarely ever sec it. If it is only to the costs of transportation that wheat culture is not developed, then steps should at once be taken to decrease those costs. and in this effort the national exposition can render highly efficient aid. It certainly should not be that flour can be obtained at a lower cost from Minnesota, or Hungary, that from localities within a hundred miles of Brazilian seaports.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

-The Emperor has placed a part of the old city palace at the disposal of the minister of agriculture during the coming national exposition.

-The municipal council has nominated two inspectors to look after the street-cleaning service of the city at salaries of 300\$ per month each.

-The monitor Solimões returned from Ilha Grande on the 28th ult, The ironclad has been much more manageable during this voyage than when last taken out.

-The government has authorized the customs officials to make arrangements for a custom house wharf at the "trapiche Maua," for the landing of

-The letter in which the Brazilian legation at Washington expressed the Emperor's sympathy for President Garfield was dated July 23, and Secretary Blaine's reply July 27th.

-On the evening of the 27th inst. D. Francisco Banza presented his credentials to the Emperor as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Uruguay. Minister Banza comes to Brazil on a special mission.

-The imperial government has appointed the Conde de Villeneuve, principal proprietor of the fornal do Commercio, to the position of minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, Belgium. The new minister left for Europe on the 1st inst.

-Through the inability of Dr. Carlos Glasl to Pernambuco, because of ill health, the minister has appointed Daniel Henninger, of the Imperial Instituto da Agricultura, to carry out the work of that commission

-The chief of police has dismissed several police men recently for bad conduct and negligence of their duties. Were those reasons fully applied to the whole force, there would be precious few policemen left. It must be remembered, however, that

men ser. It must be rememoered, however, that every new chief begins in this way.

—The first drawing of the great 6,000,000\$ lottery of this city took place at the Caixa d'Amortização on the grd inst. The regular business of that public department was suspended for the day, and the gambling mania ran riot. The second and third desarings are to take a long on the Sit head at the drawings are to take place on the 8th and 13th

-The government has consented to the use of rooms in the Typographia Nacional for the industrial and coffee exhibitions of next month.

-Mr. C. P. Mackie, director of the telephon company of this city, has offered to connect the general office of the directors of the national exposition with the central telephone office, thus giv-ing them communication over the whole system now in operation.

-An aldermanic commission visited the new slaughter house at Santa Cruz on the 26th ult., and slaughter hoise at Santa Cruz on the 26th ult., and returned in a very unamiable mood. They, com-plain that the well provided will not supply more than one-eighth of the water needed, and that a further supply should at once be obtained. They will petition the department of agriculture for the necessary works, so that the edifice may be ready for occupation at the end of the present month.

—According to official instructions of the 28th ult. the steamers of the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Co., engaged in the southern coasting trade, will leave this port on the 3rd, 17th and 25th of each month, at 10 a.m. They will be required to stop six hours each at Santos, Paranaguá and Santa

stop six nours each at Santos, Paranagua and Santa Catharina, 24 hours at Rio Grande do Sul, and 36 hours at Montevideo. These regulations apply to both the outward and return voyages.

—By a decree of the 24th ult. the method of transferring bonds of the internal public debt have been greatly simplified. Hereafter the transference can be made on any business day through the agency be made on any business day through the agency of a public funds broker and the proper signing and stamping of blanks prepared for that purpose. The party selling can do so through a power of attorney, but the broker can require the signature to such instrument to be attested by a tabellido, or by two

-- The Globo of the 1st instant announces the death in London of William Henry Clark, Esq., for many years the London correspondent of the Yornal do Commercio. Although he had never visited this country, Mr. Clark was a staunch and steadfast friend of Brazil, and never lost his confidence in the future of this empire for one single moment. His views of Brazilian affairs were often rose-colored and influenced by official opinions, but in the main he was just and did not hesitate to criticise and condemn those things which his economic training pronounced to be false and erroneous.

-According to official instructions of the 28th —According to official instructions of the 28th ult. the steamers of the Companhia Brazileira de Navegação a Vapor, which are engaged in the coasting service between this city and Pará, will leave this port on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. The time of delay at each port will be as follows: Victoria, 4 hours, (to be included only in the round trip of the steamer of the 30th); Bahia, and the steamer of the 30th); Bahia, and the steamer of the 30th); Bahia, and the steamer of the 30th of no hours; Maceió, 6 hours; Pernambuco, 12 hours; Parahyba, 5 hours; Natal, 2 hours; Ceará, 6 hours; Maranhão, 10 hours; Pará 20 hours. These regulations apply to both the outward and return voyages.

MARRIED .- On Saturday, the 24th of September, MARKED.—On SMIRTON, the Zydnor September at the British consulate, and on the 26th, at No. 6, Cosme Velho, by the Rev. Father Kenelm Vaughn, ARTHUR MANCIO GULL, Esq., youngest son of the late J. W, GULL, Esq., to CLARA, second daughter of W. H. RICHARDS, Esq., of Santa Barbara, Minas Gernes. No cards.

#### COMMERCIAL

Octobe:	r 4th, 18

Par	value	do do do in U. S.	~/ u.
	do		
	do	\$r.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.	54 45 cents 1#837
	do	of £1, stg. in Brazilian gold	8\$889
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EXCHANGE.

September 23.-The rates in the banks continued without al-

so buyers.

Sept. 26.—The banks opened to-day at the reduced rates of 23% on London 420 on Portugal but after 1 p. m. they again adopted those of the previous day, viz: 22% on London 425 on Portugal but after 1 p. m. they again adopted those of the previous day, viz: 22% on London 425 on Paris 525 on Hamburg 240—241% on Portugal Private paper on London was passed in the morning at 22 716 and 22%, and in the afternoon at 22 716 and 22%, and on Paris at 459, the market closing firm. Sovereigns 108790 sellers, 10 760 buyers.

Sept. 27.—The market to-day was firm at the following rates in the banks: London 2236, Paris 425, Hamburg 235, New York 2\$270, Portugal 239 and 24 2%. Small transactions in private paper at 22 gifed and 256 on London and 449 and 420 on France. Sovereigns 10\$790 sellers, 10\$750 buyers. 490 th ranco. Sovereigns 104790 sellers, 104796 buyers.
The market continued firm but inactive: Private paper was negotiated at 22 916 and 22 56 on London and 24 4.84 at 25 on France. Bank paper on London was obtained at 115d. above the official rate, viz: at 22 71t6. Sovereigns sold at 10576 cash.

Sept. 29.—The efficial rates of the banks were unchanged but the market was very firm and large transactions were effected in bank paper at 22 715 on London and 424 on Paris, and in private paper at 22 915 of 225 on London and 418 of 421 on France. Sovereigns 103750 sellers, 10 710 buyers.

Sept. 30.—The banks did not change their official rates drew at 22716 on London, some transactions being als ported at 22½. Private paper was negotiated at 22 ; 22½ and 22 ; 11/6 on London and at 419 at 421 on Fre Sovereigns sold at 10\$710 cash.

—The minister of finance has extended to the 30th June 1892, the time specified for receiving without discount the treasury notes of the demonination of 500\$, "4e stampa." After that date a discount of 10 per cent. per month will be

enforced. —The Leopoldina Raitroad Company has contracted with the Banco Rurale Hypothecario for the emission of 3,600,000 in preferred obligations of 1005 and 2005 bearing interest at  $6 \frac{1}{2} e^{i \phi}$ , p. a. and annual amortization of  $1 \cdot \gamma_0$ . The emission is made at 33  $^{3} \phi$ , and the interests will be paid every six months on April 1st and October 1st.

show the total receipts to be 3,574,100\$510 as to	lows:
Imports  Despacho maritimo  Exports  Other sources	12,062 446
Deposits Restitutions Inland revenue returns	30,321 22

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
	September 22.	
4		
70 60	Provincial applices of 200\$	102 %
200	Banco do Brazildo for Oct. 15	298 000
200	Banco Mercantil de Santos	300 000
25 33	Banco Predial	225 000
33 50	Banco Ind strial	143 000
30	Banco Rural	233 000 268 000
100	Banco do Commercio for 30th inst	218 500
100	do (outs.s.)	218 000
50	Petropolis R.R	180 000
50	S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub daries	160 000
21	Macahé e Campos RR	180 000
65	do	185 000
80	Carris Urbanos	248 000
319	Carris Villa Isabel	215 500
30	Carris Pernambuco	140 000
100	Navegação Nacional	282 000
138	Nevegação Paulista	110 000
29	Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	243 000
200	Docas D. Pedro II for 30th lnst	95 000
200	do tor Uct, 15th	103 000
100	do do	90 000
100	do do (out. sale)	90 000
116	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	80 070
80		82 %
	Sept. 23.	
8	Six per cent apolices	1,085 000
82	do (outside sale)	1,083 000
12,000	do of small amounts	1,060 000
24	National Loan of 1868	1,235 000
. 5	Banco do Brazil	299 000
380	do	300 000
100	do for Oct. 9th	300 000
150	Banco Predial	142 000
200	Banco Industrial for 30th inst	234 000
50	Banco do Commercio do	219 000
25	do	90 000
50 100	do	96 000
170	Macahé e Campos R. R	185 000
640	Sorocabana R. R.	80 000
	do	78 000
66	Petropolis R. R.	180 000
50	Petropolis R. R Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	82 1/4
80	do do (out. sale)	8t %
170	Carris Villa Isabel	217 000
100	Navegação Nacional	285 000
17	Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	245 000
200	do do	247 000
56	Locomotora do	9 000
24	Minas de Caçapava, S. A	50 000

50	do	90 000
100	Macahé e Campos R. R	100 000
170	Macahé e Campos R. R	185 000
640	Sorocabana R. R	80 000
66	do	78 aaa
	Petropolis R. R	180 000
50	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	82 1/4
80	do do (out, sale)	81 %
170	Carris Villa Isabel	217 000
100	Navegação Nacional	285 000
17	Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	245 000
200	do do	247 000
56	Locomotora do	9 000
24	Minas de Caçapaya, S. A.	50 000
	Banco do Brazil· hypoth. notes (6c)	941/2 "/0
430	Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 16 & 31	9472 70
250	do with int	821/2 0%
150		95 %
S	ept. 24.	
. 82	Six per cent apolices	1,082 000
23	do	1,085 000
10	Provincial apolices of 200\$	102 170
6,000\$	do	102 9/6
5	Architectonica	90 000
-85	Navegação Brazileira	245 000
40	do (outs, sale)	250 000
33	Carris Urbanos do	247 500
	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ (outs, sale)	83 %
100	Petropolis R.R. for Oct. 31st	178 000
	Ranco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)	
700		971/2 %
S	ept. 26.	
34	Six per cent apolices	1,082 000
,000\$	Provincial apolices of 200\$	102 %
20	National Loan 1868	1,240 000
50	Banco do Commercio	219 500
50	do for 30th inst	219 500
100	do Rural for Oct. 10	270 000
23	Alliança Insurance	28 000
36	Navegação Brazileira	250 000
40	Navegação Brazileira for Oct. 20th	250 000
150	Carris Urbanos for 30th inst	249 000
300	Sorocabana R.R.	86 000
200	Sorocabana R.R. (outs. sale)	85 000
100	do do for Oct. 15	8g 000
	Banco Predial hyp. n., (without int.)	81 %
200	Danco Fredist typ, n., (without inc)	01 70
200	do	81 1/2 0/0
500		02 070
116	Banco Predial h.n. with int. (outside sale)	85 %
		-

-			
	ept. 27.		Ī
50	ept. 27. Banco Predial. Banco Rural. Banco de Commercio. Sorocalana R.R. Carris Utantos for 30th inst. Carris Villa Isabel for Oct. 12th 60 (outside sale)		l
6	Banco Rural	143 000 268 000	l
20	Banco do Commercio	220 000	l
50	Carris Urbanos for 20th inst	87 000	l
52	Carris Villa Isabel	249 000 215 000 216 000 216 000	
133	Carris Villa Isabel for Opt. 12th do (outside sale) Carris Porto Alegre Locomotom Minas de Caçapava	216 000	
100	Carris Porto Alegre	125 000	ì
25	Locomotora	9 900	ı
. 100	do	52 000	
6 106	do Macahé e Campos deb. Banco Predial, hyp. notes, with int. (o. s.)	40 000 90 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 85 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>0</sub>	
S	ept. 28.	85 %	
2	Six per cent apolices	0	
12		1.064 000	
26 27	do toute cole	1,085 000	
т.	Six per cent apolices of 400\$	1,085 000 1,060 000	
50,000\$ 150	DIX DET CEUE applices of small amounts	1,000 000	1
30	Banco do Commercio	220 000	
-8 30	Fidelidade Insurance	232 500 202 000	
30	Nova Permanente Insurance	43 000 350 000	
90	Alliança Insurance	28 000	
100	União Mineiro R R	28 000	
500	Sorocabana RR. for Oct. 31st	90 000 916 000	
133	Banco do Commercio Banco Industria Fidelidade Insurane Comfanga Insurane Comfanga Insurane Allianga Insurane Allianga Insurance Allianga Insurance Allianga Insurance Oscoradama RR 6 of Oct 3484 Corris Villa Insurance Allianga Insurance Oscoradama RR 6 of Oct 3484 Corris Villa Insurance Navegação Brazileira for Oct. 304h Navegação Brazileira for Oct. 304h Navegação Brazileira for Oct. 304h Navegação Serviços maritimos	216 000	
40	Navegação Brazileira for Oct. 20th	1 250 250 000	
200 150	Navegação Nacional	200 000	
50 60	Docas D. Pedro II (outside sale)	260 000 98 000	
бo	Navegação Nacional Serviços maritimos.  Docas D. Pedro II (outside sale).  Banco Predial hyp. n., with int. (o. s.).	85 70	
	opt. 29.	'	
10	Six per cent apolices	1,080 000	
3,500\$	do of small amounts	1,075 000	
			i
110	Banco Predial (outs. sale)	90 090	ľ
70	Architectonica. Banco Predial (outs. sale). Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	90 090 144 000 97 70	ı
اچ	¢рт. 30,		ı
98	Six per cent. apolices	1,080 000	ı
11,000\$	Sax per cent apolices do Provincial apolices of 200\$.  Banco Predial Confiança Insurence Sorocabana RR do (outside sale).	1,075 000	ı
110	Banco Predial	144 000	
100	Sorocabana RR.  do (outside sale).  Sorocabana deb. of £50 (outside sale).  do of 100\$\frac{3}{6}\$ do  S. Paulo e Rio RR, with subsidiaries.	45 000 88 500 90 000	ı
30	do (outside sale)	90 000	ı
21	do of took do	90 % 82 %	ı
30	S. Paulo e Rio RR. with subsidiaries	158 000	i
70	Carris Villa Is be fourside alel	277 000	į
2900	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c.)	97 70	ı
35	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (5c o. s.)	961/2 %	ı
6,000	Provincial apolices (outs. sale)	103 %	ı
5,000\$	S. Paulo e Rio RR. with subsidiaries. Carruagens Fluminen e, Carris Villa Is be' (outside sale). Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c.). Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes withour int. Provincial apolices (outs. sale) do do	158 000 177 000 216 000 97 70 96½ % 103 % 103 %	ı
0			1
54	Six per cent apolices do of \$600  Provincial apolices of 200\$  Banco Predial.	1,080 000	l
10,000\$	Provincial apolices of 200\$	1020/0	ł
100	Banco Predial	147 000	l
30	Banco Commercial	235 000	l
100	Sorocabana RK	90 000 180 000	l
10	Banco Commercial Sorocabona RN. Macahé e Campos RR. S. Paulo e Río RR, with subsidiaries. Navegação Nacional Amazon steam navigation Carris Villa Isabel do (out. sale) Locomotora do	100 000	
100 525	Navegação Nacional	290 000	
Q	Carris Villa Isabel	145 000 215 000 210 000	
100	do (out. sale)	216 000	
70 50	Locomotora do Carris Urbanos	9 500 250 000	İ
20	Carris Urbanos Sorocabana debentures of £50 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)	90 1/4	1
277	do do coto	97 74	I
277 380		90 % 97 % 97 % 97 % 98 % 85 %	1
55	Banco Predial hypth. notes with int	. 85 %	1
			۱
			í

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 4th, 1881. Extarte

Exports.

Export

United States:	1.
pt. 23 Galveston Nor bk <i>Henrich Bjørn</i> 3,500 24 New York Yr str <i>Olivers</i> 30,658 24 Baltimore Am bk <i>Templar</i> 8,330 28 New Orleans Br str <i>Author</i> 27,053 29 Mobile f. 0. Sw bk <i>Activ</i> 5,500	1
29     New York Br str Delambre	1
Europe.	1 "
19,23   Southampton, Havre Br str Tamar   19,368	C I
Elsewhere:	ľ
pt. 28     Port Elizabeth Gr bk Heros.     2,000       30     do Sw bg Saga.     3,985       26     River Plate Fr str Ordnague     2,274       30     Valparaiso Br str Araucania     342       2t. 1     River Plate Br str Neva.     933	1
The total clearances in September have been:	ŀ
r United States 275,940 bags, against 265,744 in Sept. 1880	
Europe 161,652 , 97,222 ,, C. of Good H. 17,458 ,, 9,100 ,, River Plate and , 5,301 ,, 5,431 ,,	
total 461,351 377,497	
d the total clearances during a months from January 1st to	a

and the total clearances during 9 mon Sept. 30th amount to bugs 1,522,660 for United S. against 1,398,904 Europe ,, 81,100 C. of G. H. ,, 39,332 R. P.&WC ,, 763,611 48,819 30,942

showing an increase of 971,931 bags over the clearances in the same period of last year, viz: 295,967 bgs increase to United States 295,967 635,293 32,281 8,390 Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere \$,390 ,,
971,931 bags.

he increase to Europe anounting to about \$3"\(\delta\).

Receipts during the month of September have average 18,374 bag per day
against 16,370 bag ,, in Sept. 1880
10,667 ,, 1279
114,450 ,, 1379
114,450 ,, 1379
8,578 ,, 1876 

f. o. b. ex freight and ng and at par in America:		exchange	225√ in	ster-
ow "	2,800 <sub>mm</sub>	33/5	7.21	
air ,,	3,400 am	39,72	8.48	,,
ood Channel	- 3,700 <sub>m</sub>	42/1	9.12	**
	44-3-22	7//7	10121	**

Stock is estimated to-day at 265,000 bags.

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during

DESTINATION	1881	1850	1879
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	451.816	403.065	401.736
Baltimore	113.552	124.559	153.964
Hampton Roads f. o Richmond		- 1	2.865
Charleston	1		_
Savannah,	5.800	8.972	10.660
Mobile	9.500	0.9/2	3.400
New Orleans	85 673	65.783	61.061
Galveston	14.000	3.500	10.636
St. Thomas f. o	_	4 000	t2.800
Key West f. o			
Total EUROPE.	680.341	613.379	657.122
Channel t. o			
Havre	41.86g	28.810	24.851
Antwers	43 154	13.390	16.834
Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic	151.202	105.797	79-474
Liverpool, London & Sout'pton	63.629	54.103	59.842
Bordeaux	19-343	9.391	5 - 450
Lisbon t. o	15.725	33.699	48.599
Portugal Mediterranean	73.400	254 53.726	561
	73.409	53.720	49.225
Total,	409.989	299.179	284.842
Elsewhere			
Cape of Good Hope	39 - 533	17.792	17.250
River Plate & West Coast	13.064	13.571	5.143
Total	52 - 597	31.363	22.393
United States	680.341		
Europe	400.080	613.379 299 170	657.12:
Elsewhere	52.597	31.363	22.303
Total	1.142.927	943.921	964.357

1879 United States
New York......
Baltimore Bags. ,037,885 260,169 Baltimore.... Hampton Roads f. o. Richmond .... 12,:36 3,500 Savannah Mobile ... New Orlean Jalveste 11,606 18,045 166,955 24,500 16,160 10,445 137,017 21,413 24,876 4,346 Thomas f. o. Total..... EUROPE 1,522,660 1,226,693 1,637,413 mnel f. o.... 30,271 180,799 203,815 388,225 210,816 69,757 73,675 9,745 231,801 14,900 82,060 62,513 261,924 142,053 32,878 60,540 747 105,996 21,787 124,988 92,779 247,861 170,194 36,404 94,664 6,265 favre. Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic Liverpool, London & Son Total..... Et.sewhere Cape of Good Hope..... River Plate & West Coast... 1,398,904 763,611 932,437 81,100 39:332 49,819 Totals..... 120,432 79,761 71,186

Import.
Flour.—The arrivals consist of
1,000 half bags per Britannia from Valparaiso
3,125 barrel per Flora Goodale from New York
2,980 , Alice from Baltimore
5,350 , Serue from do
d the total arrivals during the month of September amount to

1,522,660 1,398,904 120,432

763,611 79,761

United States.....

42,838 barrels, viz:
370,10 barrels American
2,300 ,, Trieste
3,528 bags River Plate and Chili

43,838 barrels.

sales during the month have been 23,338 barrels, and in first hands to-day consists of 39,626 barrels, viz:

PORT OR SANTOS.

PORT OF BAHIA.
September 27th, 1881.

6	THERI
800 barrels Trieste	The arrivals in September were 168 cases and during the
5,147 ,, Gallego	third quarter of this year 1,243 cases.
1,118 ,, Haxall	The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st her
4,448 ,, O'Dance 24,691 ,, Baltimore	been 3,038 cases against 2,965 ,, in same period 1880
3,422 ,, Chili	Hay There have been no arrivals and the market is us
Total 39,626 barrels.	changed at 7173 reis per kilo for Rosario.
We quote:	The arrivals in September have been 1,171 bales, during the
Trieste 22 500—23 000 Gallego 22 000—22 500	third quarter 6,119 bales, and during the 9 months since Jau uary 1st 21,625 bales.
Haxail 22 000—22 500	Bran.—Arrivals
Dunlop 22 000 -22 500	200 bags per Tamar from River Plate.
O'Dance 21 000—21 500 Mc Cance 21 000—21 500	The market continues firm at 2\$500—2 600 per bag.  The arrivals in September were 2,991 bags, during the thir
Baltimore 21 000-21 500	quarter 5,984 bags, and during the 9 months since Januar
St. Louis 20 000—20 500	1st 41,402 bags,
River Plate 18 500—19 000 Chili 18 500—19 000	Indian Corn.—Arrivals: 873 bags per Tamar from River Plate.
Brazilian 18\$500—19\$500.	There is a good demand and prices have advanced to 4\$50
Market firm.  The total arrivals during the third quarter of this year were	4\$600 per bag.
The total arrivals during the third quarter of this year were 105,724 barrels, viz:	The arrivals in September were 29,494 bags, during the third quarter 71,000 bags, and during the 9 months since Jan
63,492 barrels from Baltimore	tary 1st 84,546 bags.
21,404 ,, Richmond 12,620 ,, New York	Beer,Prices are unchanged at Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600—7\$700
12,620 ,, New York 1,000 ,, Wilmington	Tennent 4 500 5 000
2,300 ,, Trieste	Guiness' Stout 7 2007 300
80 ,, Liverpool 4,828 bgs, from Chili and River Plate	German, Carlsberg 7 250 7 350 do Cavallo 7 000 7 100
	do sundry brands 4 0005 000
105,724 harrels, and the total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st	American nominal Arrivals:
amount to 284,863 barrels.	40 cases per Ptolemy from Liverpool.
Pitch Pine The arrivals consist of 374,688 feet per Sarah	The arrivals in September were 1,290 cases and 170 barrels
A. Staples from Darien, which have been sold on special terms	and during the third quarter of this year 6,010 cases and 76 barrels.
The market continues firm at 44\$000 per dozen.	Butter-Owing to the recent heavy supply prices are again
The arrivals in September amounted to 727,693 feet, and	somewhat lower. We quote;
the arrivals during the third quarter of this year have been 1,327,716 feet, viz:	French, in barrels 1\$000—1\$020 per lb.
600,023 feet from Brunswick	do in tins 1 080—1 160 ,, Danish ,, 1 080—1 160 ,,
374,688 ,, ,, Darien 353,005 ,, ,, St. Mary	Italian 1 100-1 120 ,,
1,327,716 feet	American 800 850 ,,
The total arrivals during the 9 months from January 1st to	Arrivals: 4 cases per Europe from Genna
September 30th, amount to	1,599 cases and 430 barrels per S. Martin from Havre.
5,801,167 feet against 6,276,797 ,, in same period 1880	The arrivals in September were 4,121 cases and 1,090 barrels
White Pine The arrivals have been :	and during the third quarter of this year 12,112 cases and 2,880 barrels.
81,602 feet per Flora Goodale from New York	CementThe arrivals consist of 191 casks per Eleonora
6,225 ,, ,, Alice ,, Baltimore which have been sold at 105 reis per foot, and 240,050 feet per	Madre from Marseilles. Prices are unchanged. We quote:
G. P. Sherwood from New York which are not yet sold.	English 6\$5007\$800 German 6 5006 800
The market is steady but well supplied.	Boulogne 7 5008 000
The arrivals in September were 314,984 feet and during the third quarter of this year 1,218,634 feet, viz:	The arrivals in September were 1,241 casks, and during the
r,c82,280 feet from New York	third quarter of this year 5,227 casks, viz: 4,426 casks from Hamburg
86,263 ,, Baltimore 50,091 ,, Wilmington	301 ,, Marseilles
1,218,634 feet	300 ,, London
The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st,	200 ,, Havre
amounted to 2,823,698 feet	5,227 casks and the total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st
against 2,313,085 ,, in same period 1880.	amount to 41,310 cosks, viz:
Spruce Pine There have been no arrivals since our last.	30,442 casks from London
The demand continues good and we quote 38\$00040\$000 per dozen.	10,088 ,, Hamburg 496 ,, Marseilles
The arrivals in September were 379,828 feet and these con-	200 ,, Marselles Havre
stitute the total arrivals during the third quarter of this year.	84 ., Liverpool
The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st, nave been	41,310 casks
669,774 feet	Coals.—The arrivals consist of
against \$15,617 ,, in same period 1880.	325 tons per Fram from Cardiff 638 ,, Mary from Sunderland
Swedish Pine The arrivals consist of 688 dozens per Fram from Westerwick	2,487 ,, Joseph from Cardiff
635 ,, Hoganas from Memel	412 , W. W. Lloyd from New Port 1,400 ,, Julia from Liverpool
which had both been sold to arrive at 41\$500 per dozen.	1,400 , Julia from Liverpool 996 , Adele from Greenock
The market is very firm and prices tending upwards.  The arrivals in September were 3850 dozen and during the	281 ,, Minchen from Greenock
hird quarter of this year 6,313 dozen, viz:	203 ,, Belona from New Castle
3,230 dozen from Westerwick	360 , Maria Berner from do 1,080 , Njord from Greenock
bog <sub>se</sub> Calmar	2,550 ,, Star of India from Cardiff
577 ,, Stockholm 568 ,, Karlshamn	almost all for companies' account  In the abscence of sales of any importance quotations con-
117 , Hamburg	tinue nominal,
6,313  The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st,	The arrivals in September were 18,882 tons coal and 259 tons
mount to 7586 dozen.	coke, viz: 11,161 tons from Cardiff (and 89 tons coke)
The cargo per Charles from Westerwick, arrived 1st inst.,	2,466 ,, Glasgow
not yet sold.  Aerosone.—The market has been flat and prices have	1,425 ,, Liverpool
eclined to 7\$4007\$500 per case for Devoe's Brilliant	1,277 ,, Greenock 860 ,, New Castle 170 ,,
The arrivals in September were 10,900 cases and during	638 ,, Sunderland
the third quarter of this year 68,130.  The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st	614 ,, New Port
ave been	401 ,, Leith 40 ,, Hamburg
165,496 cases	_
against 94,750 ,, in same period 1880 Arrivals since 1st inst:	18,882 tons coal and 259 tons coke ag'nst 13,345 ,, 291 ,, in Sept. 1880.
4,800 cases per Carrick from New York	The arrivals during the third quarter of this year were
1,000 , G. P. Sherwood from do.	61, 223 tons coal and 627 tons coke, viz: 40,848 tons from Cardiff, and 89 tons coke
Land.—The depression in the market continues and prices	5,349 ,, N. Castle 538 ,,
re again lower. We quote. 440445 reis per lb. for George	4,843 ,, Greenock
430435 , , , Jenkins	3,169 ;, Liverpool 2,038 ,, Glasgow
420425 ,, ,, ,, New York	1,384 ,, Leith
The arrivals have been:  1,000 kegs per Flora Goadale from New York	1,353 ,, New Port
175 ,, ,, Alice from Baltimore	1,274 ,, Sunderland 818 ,, Swansea
509 ,, and 55 cases per Servne from do	120 Hamburg

Sunderland Swansea Hamburg

61,223 tons coal and 623 tons coke, and the total arrivals during the g months since January 1st amount to 163,765 tons coal and 1,012 tons coke against 14,573 ", 949, same period 1880. Colfith—The arrivals consist only of 339 cases Norwegian per Bluenes 4,942 from Hamburg.

Retail prices are unchanged at 22,000—25 000 per case for

Retau prices are unactively tubs.

The arrivals in September were 2,974 tubs Canadian and 516 cases Norwegian, and dwing the third quarter of this year 12,821 tubs Canadian and 1,450 cases Norwegian, viz: 9,971 tubs from New Carlisle 2,850 , Gaspé 7,430 cases from Hamburg 20 , Liverpool.

20 , Liverpool.

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st am unt to 34,197 tubs Canadian and 10,015 cases Norwegian.

Hamburg. anged at 22\$000---25 000 per case for

1,000 kegs per ratura commander.

175 , Alice from Baltimore
509 , and 55 cases per Servue from do
1,000 , per Carrick from New York.
The arrivals in September were 4,091 kegs and 55 cases,
during the third quarter of this year 20,44 kegs and 150 cases.
The total arrivals during the 9 months since January

61,324 kegs, 320 cases, ... pails
against 77,665 ,.. 537 ,.. 1150 ,, in same period 1880,
Rasin.—The arrivals consist of
100 barrels per Fiora Goodale from New York

Marked unchanged at 8\$,000—3\$,000 per barrel.

The arrivals in September were 541 barrels and during the third quarter of this year 2,541 barrels.

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 154

mount to 6,907 barrels
against 2,874 , in same period 1880.
Turpfnilme.—There have been no further arrivals and the
narket continues firm at 500—520 reis per kilo.

periors.
Receipts last week averaged 6,663 bags per day.
Stock 126,000 bags. 1 Sugar....About 300 tons No. 6½ have been sold at 1\$279 per 10 kilos or, at the exchangeof 22½, equal to 141 per cwt. 6, 0, be cfreight and commission. Also about 1,500 bags Nazareths have changed hands at 510 reis or 101 per cwt. as above. The weather is very favorable for cutting the cane and we expect new sugars by the middle of next month. Shipped since our last:
5,230 bags per Chillor to Channel
1,767 , Seima to London
700 , Mashelyne to Liverpool. 1,767 , Selma to Landon
you , Mathefujus to Liverpool.
Loading:
Cribk Media, 300 tons, per New York.
Catton.—About 300 bales Catité have «changed hands at
\$\$\frac{2}{3}\phi\_0\$ per so kilos for home consumption.
Coffee.—A lot of 450 bags washed and unwashed Caravellas
habeen disposed of al \$\$000 to kilos all round, which is
equal, at the exchange of \$25\times 10 35\times per cwt. 1, 0, b. No
transactions of other descriptions have transpired and the
market is parallyzed on account of the unfavorable advices from

\*\*Technology\*\* 

Stock about 30,000 hags.

Coon.—Continued in brisk demand and all available stocks, Consisting of about 3,500 hags fermented and 700 hags common have been eagerly bought up at 4\$970 to 5004 per 10 kilos the former and at 3 60 to 3 711 the later, which is equal, at the exchange of 22\(\xi\_0\) 56\(\xi\_0+3\)(18 and 43\(\xi\_0+44\)) per cwr. f. o. b.

Shipped during the fortnight:

480 hags per Argentina to Hamburg

1,005 , Villi de Sandat to Have

250 , Correto III to Mediterranean

384 ,, Maskeline to Antwerp..

Hides—A sale of about 2,600 dry suifed at \$\frac{4}{5}00\$ and 3,000 dry at 6\(\frac{2}{5}00\) per 10 kilos in reported. There is a good demand but no available stock.

Shipped since our last:

1,700 hides per Argentina to Hamburg

2,000 , Cidral to Oporto

1,500 , Correto III to Genoa.

Resenoed.—About 250 tons have been sold at \$\frac{4}{5}64--2 \text{38}3\$ per 10 kilos according to quality. Stock about 250 tons.

Tobraco—The transactions during the fortnight have been limited to the sale of about 500 tons less at \$\frac{4}{5}00--6000 according to quality and assortment. The weather is considered favorable for then were orp which is likely to be a large one. Stock about 7,000 bales.

Shipped since our last:

1,500 bales per Argentina to Hamburg

041 . Ville de Sandat to Hayre 1,540 bales per Argentina to Hamburg 941 , Ville de Santos to ... 6,198 , Hannover to Breme , Congo to Bordeaux. -Chartered to load here: Freights.—Chartered to load here:
Gr bk Medea: £320 in full, New York.
To load at Aracajú or Penede:
Gr bg Gesine, 451 and 5 2/0, Channel f. o. Liverpool and London ...... 2216--251 in full Imports. Flour.—Arrivals: 1,034 barrels from Liverpool for retaile account. Trieste and Hungarian is retailing at 22\$000---23\$0 per barrel.

Lard.-Without supplies. Prices advanced to 1\$080 p

kilo.

Coale—Arrivals about 3,200 tons from Cardiff and Nessport
for company's account. No sales have transpired. Prices in
retail rule 178000—17 500 for Cardiff on board ship.
Coalfish.—Arrivals consist of only 50 cases from Hamburg
but some cargoes from Newfoundland are shortly expected.
The articlesells in retail at 25800 per case and at 205000—
228000 per barro of runn, without discount.
Sali.—Arrivals about 16,000 alqueires from Cadir
Caco Verde
6.000

6,500 3,000 Cape V erde Aracajú

PORT OF MARANHAO.

September 17th, 1881.

Cotton.- Prices still rule 420-470 reis per kilo and sales ar

Cottom.—Prices still rule 420-4470 reis per kilo and sales are regular. Stock about 3,000 bags.

Sngar.—Is coming in at the rate of about 3,000 bags per week and sells at 230-123 reis per kilo.

Freight.—No, and 10 % for cotton and 251 and 10 % for sugar. Cargo continues scarce.

Exchange.—Drawers are open at 221/2-221/3 90 dls, but takers keep back for 221/4.

Discounts—8 %0-9 %0.

Money very scarce.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 23.

OFF-Nor bgn Fram; 215 tons; Coroard: 56 ds; coal to

MARSHLLES—It bk Eleonora Madre: 450 tons; Mazzella; 75 ds; sundries to H. N. Dreyfuss.

— via Tarragona—Be lug Reinderr; 283 tons; Campbell; 58 ds (35 ds from Tarragona) wine and salt to Karl Valais & Co.

N. Yokk.—Am bgn Flora Goodale; 468 tons; Davis; 58 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

SEPT SEPT. 25.

BALTHINGRE—Am bgn Alice; 312 tons; North; 56 ds; sundries to Wright & Co.

MACAO—Dan schr Anini; 105 tons; Sorensen; 27 ds; salt to confer.

order.

S. Nicolas--Sp smk Belsabé; 137 tons; Reos; 29 ds; jerked beef to order.

SEPT. 26.

WETERWICK--Nor bk Fram; 239 tons; Marcursen; 96 ds; pine to order.

SUNDERLAND—Br bk Mary; 417 tons; Bowden; 70 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DARIEN-Am bk Sarah A. Staples; 466 tons; Bartlett; 100 ds; pine to order.

MRMEL-Sw ling Hoganas; 247 tons; Elfverson; 86 ds; pine to Hartwig Willumsen & Co.

-CAEDIPF--Br shp Joseph; 1,542 tons; Carry; 62 ds; coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

BALTHORE—Am bk Serew; 450 tons; Segermann; 52 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.

N. Portr—Br bk Lleyd: 443 tons; Griffith; 58 ds; coal to ord.

SALT ISLAND—Br bg Edina; 249 tons; Wyatt; 51 ds; salt to
F. D. Machado.

F. D. Machado.

SEPT. 27.

CARAVELLAS—Br Ign. Julia A. Merritt; 177 tons; Thomas;
4 des ballist to onder.

MIDLESSOROUGH—Br Ish Aberlanmo; 735 tons; Cannon; 59
des radicord material to Waring Brothers.

LIVERNOOL—Br Shp Julia; 1,076 tons; Henderson; 60 ds; coal
to Rio Gas Co.

SALT ISLAND-Port lug Yoven Alberto; 430 tons; Machado; 34 ds; salt to C. Abranches & Co. SEPT. 30

GRENOCK—Gr bk Adele; 693 tons; Hensen; 60 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.
GRENOCK—Gr bgn Minchen; 204 tons: Kramer; 60 ds; coal to GREEN OCTOBER

Westerwick...Gr lug Charles; 306 tons; Langhoff; 91 ds; pine to Hartwig Willumsen & Co.

N. CASTLE...Dan bgn Belowa; 170 tons; Petersen; 67 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Nor lug Maria Berner; 259 tons; Rasmussin; 58 ds; coal to F. Clemente & Co. Liverroot.—Br bk Earlern Queen; 480 tons; Jones; 57 ds; sundniss to J. & J. Peake.

N. York.--Br bgn Carrick; 314 tons; Mahony; 56 ds; sundries to McCulloch Beecher & Co. ITAJAHY...Arg bg Octave; 178 tons; Gouvea; 10 ds; wood to Lima Junior & Queiroz.

Luma Jumes & Sandal Jumes (2007).

OCT. 2.

GBRENOCK...No le le Njirri 1, 732 tons. Brodahl; 120 ds (60 d from Uwenstown) coal to W. Rinchie & Co.

CARDIFF...Br bl. Star of Indian 1, 657 sons. Balle; 60 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

C. S. Charamant, 200 tons; Fleet; 91 ds;

N. YORK.-Br bgn G. P. Sherwood; 399 tons; Fleet; 91 ds; lumber to order I. DE MAIO—Port by Damiño; 277 tons; Santos; 33 ds; salt to M. de Oliveira & Co.

B. Avres-Sp smk Paca; 181 tons; Orta; 18 ds; jerked beef to J. Romaguera.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

SEPT. 12.

N. ORLEANS—Br lug Nancy Holt; 323 tons; Hamburg: coffice.
BALTIMORE—Am bk Spollets; 424 tons; Chapman; coffice.

MORE THE SET 23.

SEPT. 23.

AMBUCO...Gr schr Anna; 91 tons; Hintze; sundries. SEPT. 24.

Pansacola—Br bk Charlotte Gladstone; 1,271 tons; Ande sen) ballast.

n; ballast, LAO—Fr bk Avenir; 768 tons; Misse; ballast. T ADELAIDE—Nor bk Kong Sverre; 526 tons; Dryer; blt. PORT ADMIATIME—Nor bk Kong Sverre; 386 tons; Dryer; blt. SEPT. 25.

NORTHERN PORTS—Fr by Vaillant; 248 tons; Gaguen; sds. SEPT. 26.

N, ORLEANS—It bk Antonio d'Abundo; 784 tons; Camosata; bollast.

MONTEVIDEO...Sp bgn Atalayador; 158 tons; Ciberman; sund. SEPT. 28.

SEPT. 28.

GEBALTAR f. o.—Sw lug Mary, 250 tons; Laresan; coffee, BALTIMORE—Am lik Templar; 398 tons; McCloud; coffee, Montevideo—Sp pol Modesta, 188 tons; Giberman; ballast SEPT; 39.

LISBON f. o.—Nor lik N. H. Knudtzen; 282 tons; Peters coffee.

coffee.

P. EILZABETH—Gr bk Herns; 493 tons; Ulrich; coffee.
Acquins—It bk Tendeilindis; 449 tons; Persco; ballast.
ANTILLISS—Fr bk Marie Collet; 947 tons; Hust; ballast.
PARAL—North Kressi; 656 tons; Samuelson; ballast.
MARANIKA—Port bk Cambes; 588 tens; Cardia; sundries.

SEPT. 30.

MOBILE—Swy bk Activ: 314 tons; Hisler; coffee.

OCTOBER 1.

ORLEANS—It lug Ginzeppe Lanata; 462 tons; Alessandro; ballast.

Pernameuco—Br bk San Fernando; 436 tons; Machado; salt OCT. 2.

OCT. 2.

PORT ELIZABETH... Sw bg Sagu; 308 tons; Engstrom; coffee

SALT ISLAND... Port bk Improving 606 tons; Cardoso, bal

PERNAMBUCO... Gr bgn Listile; 152 tons; Buttier; sundries

-The Jane, Llewellyn, from Liverpool for Bue to Milford on August 27th, with forecastle luenos Ayres, put le deck leaking. The Dutch schr. Albert Homan, from Antwerp for Rio Grande, put into Flushing harbor on August 27th, for a new most.

-The Am. shp. Loretta Fith, 1,945 tons, 56 ds from Antwerp, with a cargo of rails for Manzanillo, Mexico, entered this port in distress on the 3rd instant.

—The Br. shp. Lady Litzar, from Amsterdam for San Diego, California, which entered this port in distress on May 38th, having finished her repairs, sailed for her destination on the 3rd instant.

the 3rd instant.

"The Hiroddelle, Bignell, from Liverpool for Pars, put int Millord on August 27th with loss of foremast and a attached when 40 miles west of Smalls. She has since becaureyed and recommended to discharge cargo for repairs.

-The Br. bk. Hawkhope, Brown, from Shields to Pará, was towed into Dover harbor on August 30th by Granville tug, was the distance of the first of the fi

—The Bgn. Activ, of Blankenese, from Ato for Rio de Janeiro with pine, was off Dover on September and, with loss of jibboom, bowsprit, head sails and gear, through colli sion off Dover at 3 a.m. on Sept. 1st with the str. St George of Hull bound for London.

—The Braz. str. Alagustz, belonging to the Companhia Bahiana, was wrecked on the a8th ult. at the south of the bar of Araciju. Everybody on board was sawed but the steamer and cargo were totally last. The value of vessel and cargo was estimated at 500,000\$000.

—The William Leckie, from Macció, was towed into Queen-towa on Sept. 1st, with loss of bowspit and jibboom, cutwater started, loss of yards, leaking laddy and 8 feet water in the hold, having been in collision off the Old Head, Kinuale, with the Viola. The William Leckie has been placed on a bank in Queenstown hasbow and a number of men have been en

COVERNMENT PONDS

- 1		_			
DATR N	AME			WHERE TO	CARGO
Sept 22 Eurona	, It		Riv	ver Plate,	Sundries
Sept. 23 Europa 1, 24 Menes, 1, 24 Monde, 25 Tafna, 25 Saroic, 22 Olbers,	Gr				Coffice
,, 24 Tamar,	o, B		Sai	ntos	Sundrine
,, 25 Tafna, ,, 25 Saroie,	Fr		Ha Ma	rseilles*	Coffee Sundries Coffee Coffee
,, 25 Olbers,	Br		Ne	w York*	Coffee
,, 26 Ville de	Alge	r, Fr	ria Ri	ver Plate	Coffee Sundries
,, 27 Ptolemy	, Br	1	Sai	ntos	Sundries
,, 29 Horrox,	Br	- 1	Soi Ne	uth'ton" w Orleans	Sundries Coffee
" 20 Rio, Gi	D.,	10	Riv	ver Plate	Sundries
,, ao Montev	ideo,	Gr	Ha	mburg*	Sundries Coffee Coffee
,, 30 Delamb	re, H	r	Ne Va	w York	Coffee Sundries
Oct. 1 Niger,	Fr _	•	Bo	rdeaux	Sundries
,, I Frankfu	rt, Gi Gr	٢	Sa	emen*	Sundries Sundries
" 2 Buenos	Ayre	s Gr	San	ntos	Sundries
,, 2 Neva, I	in. F		Kir	ver Plate*	Sundries Sundries
			_		
* Calling at i	nterm	iediat	e p	orts,	V THE BORT OF
RIO DA			R	o, octob	V THE PORT OF ER 2, 1881.
NAME	TONNAGE	KNTERED		WHERE	CONSIGNER
	Ton	ENT		FROM	
AMERICAN bg Grant	481	Aug	14	Antwerp .	To order. Norton Megaw&Co Wilson, Sons & Co. Rio Gas Co B. F. da Costa e S'a E. Clemente & Co. F. Clemente & Co. Wright & Co. To order. Phipps Bros. & C
lug Wm. Phillips	591	Sept	3	Wilmin to	Norton Megaw&Co
shp Kesolute	1044	12	6	Glasgow	Rio Gas Co
bk J. Sargent	727	,,	13	Buston	B. F. da Costa e S'a
lug Louise A. Orr	480	"	20	New York	F. Clemente & Co.
bgn Alice	312	,,	25	Baltimore.	Wright & Co.
bk Sarah A Stapl	466	11	26 26	Baltimore	Phipps Broe & C
BRITISH	7,55	"		4-	Par
shp Ledy Lisgar	1206 508	Aur	28	Rangon.	To order.
bk Sapho	539	0 "	31	New York	McCulloch II'r & C
bk G. B S bk E. Campbell	572 506	oupt	5	Cardiff	E. W. May
shp H D. Troop	1543	,,	6	Cardiff	D. Pedro II RR.
ogn Bessie May.	311	"	0	Mont video	A. de Souza Pinto
ug Swiftsure	299	,,	13	Liverpool.	Faria Hollanda &C.
lug Ellie D	390	11	13	Cardiff	Petropalis R. R.
bk Mary Rideout	455	"	15	Rosario	To order.
snp British Emp'	441	"	17 18	I. de Mais	Braga & Barbosa
bk Trevanion	478	**	20	Rangoon.	To order
schr Eagle shp Beautiful Sr'	547	17	20 21	Salt Island	Miranda Leone
ug Reindeer	283	"	23	Marseilles.	Karl Vallais & Co
shp Joseph	1542	17	20 26	Cardiff	Norton Megaw & Co.
ok W. W. Lloyd	243	"	26	Newport	F. D. Machala
ogn Julia A M'n	177	"	27	Caravellas.	To order
ok Aberlemmo	735	12	28	Middlesb'rl	Rio Gas Co
ok EasternQueen	480	Oct.	1	Liverpool.	J. & J. Peake
bgn Carrick bk Star of India	1607	12	1 2	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
his Sarah A Stapi bi Sarah A Stapi bi Sarah Baratri Star	399	,,	2	N. York	Phips Bros. & C For repair To order.  A Control II F. & C A Control II F. & C A Control II R.  E. W. May D.  D. Pedro II R.  A. Moss & Co.  A. de Souza Pinto Ferri Holland & C.  Petropalis R.  D. Pedro II R.  D. Pedro II R.  D. Pedro II R.  D. Pedro II R.  E. Control II R.  Control II R.  D. Pedro II R.  Control II R.  D. Pedro II R.  Control II R.  D. Pedro II R.  Control II R.  D. Pedro II R.  D. Pedro II R.  Control II R.  D. Pedro II R.  Control II
Schr Anini	105	Sept.	25	Macáo	To order Wilson, Sons' & Co
bgn Belona	170	Oct.	1	New Castle	Wilson, Sons' & Co
DUTCH ogn Helena Anna	195	Sept	20	Genoa	L. Zignago
	224	Aug			Monteiro Braga & C
bk Caldera			- 1		
GRRMAN schr Speculant ogn Amalia ok Pax og Insel og Palme ok Adele ogn Minchen ug Charles TALIAN og Elisetta	99	Aug	0	B. Ayres	J. M. Frias & Sons
ogn Amalia	130	,,,	18	Ajó	J. M. Frias & Sons F. de Figueiredo&C Hartwig Willumsen To order To order. Watson Ritchie &C To order Hartwig Will'n & C
bg Insel	192	oept ,,	9	Rosario	To order
og Palme	223	,,	21	Cette	To order.
ogn Minchen	204	,	30 30	Greenock	To order
ug Charles	306	Oct.	1	Westerwick	Hartwig Will'n & C
g Elisetta k Eleonora M're	363	Aug	19	Salt Island.	J. Miranda Leone
k Eleonora M're	450	Sept.	23	Marseilles.	H. N. Dreyfuss
k Henrich Bjorn	107	Aug	11	Newport	Hartwig W'n & Co.
ug Freidig	237	"	17	New Castle	To order
B M. Width	284	"	29	Cette	Karl Valais & Co
k Union	524	Sent	30	new Castle Lisbon	To order.
k Jernbyrd	252	**	6	Memel	Hartwig Will'n & C
ok Jorsalfarer	656	1)	7	Cagliari	To order.
k Orvarodd	280	,,	9	Glasgow	Wilson, Sons & Co
gn Kjartan	340	21	3	Hamburg.	Brandes & Co
k Andrea	303	"	3	New Port	Berla Cotrim & Co.
chr Solveig	296	"	21	Cardin	F. Clemente & Co
gn Fram	215	" 3	3	Westerwick	To order.
ig M. Berner	259	Oct.	i	New Castle	F. Clemente & Co
k Etanoma Mrs. k Henrich Bjorn k Henrich Bjorn k Freidig, gn Eimund, st Han Width k Union k Aladdin, k Jernbyrd k Ok Overandad gn Stray gn Kigntan, k Andrea, k Vega, chr Solveig gn Fram k Myden	152	"	2	Greenock, .	H. N. Dreytuss Harnwig W'n & Co. To order Conference Karl Valais & Co To order To order To order To order To order Complete Complete Wilson, Sons & Co. Co. W. Groß & Co. Berla Corin & Co. Berla Corin & Co. To order F. Clemente & Co To order To order F. Clemente & Co To order
SWEDISH			- 1		
ug Emmanuel	301	Sept	6	Leith	To order, C. W. Gross & Co Hartwig Willumsen To order, Hartwig W'n & Co
zn Lhadnoi	237	" 1	2	Calwar	Hartwig Willumsen
	507	,,	إوا	Rangoon	To order.
ug Hoganas	47	"	101	ecuter	and the state of t
		Ine-		S. Nicolae	Alexander Warner
	142	June:	5	Paysandu	J. Romaguera
	240	Tuly	8	Mont'video	J. Romaguera.
SPANISH mk Dorotea g Pepe g Winifredo	191		2	Mont video	Sza Irmão & Rocha
SPANISH mk Dorotea g Pepe g Winifredo	240 191 220 330	Aug	2	B. Ayres	J. Romaguera
SPANISH mk Dorotea g Pepe g Winifredo	240 191 220 330 124	Aug	, oli	B. Ayres	
SPANISH mk Dorotea og Pepe og Winifredo	191 220 330 124 191	Aug July	8	B. Ayres	G. N. Vincenzi.
SPANISH mk Dorotea og Pepe og Winifredo	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 107	Aug July Aug	8 6	B. Ayres B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysandú	G. N. Vincenzi. Souza Ir'o & Rocha Sanchez Hime &Ze'
SPANISH mk Dorotea og Pepe og Winifredo	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 107 164 166	Aug July Aug	8 6 6	B. Ayres B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysandú do	G. N. Vincenzi. Souza Ir'o & Rocha Sanchez Hime &Ze' S. Hime & Zenha
SPANISH mk Dorotea g Pepe g Winifredo g Tres Herman' g Soberano mk Mercedita g Cecilia gn Rita mk Iola ol Francisquita mk Merced	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 107 164 166 125	Aug July	8 6 6 6 9 6	B. Ayres B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysandú do Mont'video B. Ayres	G. N. Vincenzi. Souza Ir'o & Rocha Sanchez Hime &Ze' S. Hime & Zenha Freitas & Miranda Souza Irmão & Co
SPANISH mk Dorotea g Pepe g Winifredo g Tres Herman' g Soberano mk Mercedita g Cecilia gn Rita mk Iola ol Francisquita mk Merced	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 107 164 166 125 132	Aug July	8 6 6 6 9 0 8 0	B. Ayres B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysandú do Mont'video B. Ayres B. Ayres	G. N. Vincenzi. Souza Ir'o & Rocha Sanchez Hime &Ze' S. Hime & Zenha Freitas & Miranda Souza Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi & S's
SPANISH mk Dorotea g Pepe g Winifredo g Tres Herman' g Soberano mk Mercedita g Cecilia gn Rita mk Iola ol Francisquita mk Merced	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 107 164 166 125 132 198	Aug July Aug Sept	8 6 6 6 9 0 8 8 0	B. Ayres B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysandú do Mont'video B. Ayres B. Ayres do Fray Bento	G. N. Vincenzi. Souza Ir'o & Rocha Sanchez Hime &Ze' S. Hime & Zenha Freitas & Miranda Souza Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi & S's Alex. Wagner. Alex. Wagner.
SPANISH mk Dorotea g Pepe g Winifredo g Tres Herman' g Soberano mk Mercedita g Cecilia gn Rita mk Iola ol Francisquita mk Merced	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 107 164 166 125 132 198 147 141 263	Aug July Aug Sept	8 6 6 6 9 8 8 9 9	B. Ayres B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysandú do Mont'video B. Ayres do Fray Bento Mont'video	G. N. Vincenzi. Souza Ir'o & Rocha Sanchez Hime &Ze' S. Hime & Zenha Freitas & Miranda Souza Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi & S's Alex. Wagner. Alex. Wagner. Aguisr & Iglesias
SPANISH mk Dorotea g Pepe g Winifredo g Tres Herman' g Soberano mk Mercedita g Cecilia gn Rita mk Iola ol Francisquita mk Merced	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 107 164 166 125 132 198 147 141 263 189	Aug July Aug Sept	886669088990	B. Ayres B. Ayres B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysandú do Mont'video B. Ayres do Fray Bento Mont'video Paysandú 'arrazona	G. N. Vincenzi. Souza Ir'o & Rocha Sanchez Hime & Ze' S. Hime & Zenha Freitas & Miranda Souza Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi & S's Alex. Wagner. Alex. Wagner. Aguisr & Iglesias J. Romagueira & F Berla Cotrim & Co.
SPANISH mk Dorotea g Pepe g Winifredo g Tres Herman' g Soberano mk Mercedita g Cecilia gn Rita mk Iola ol Francisquita mk Merced	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 107 164 166 125 132 198 147 141 263 189 181	Aug July Aug Sept	8 6 6 6 9 8 8 9 9 0 1 1 5	B. Ayres B. Ayres B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysondú do Mont'video B. Ayres do Fray Bento Mont'video Paysandú f'arragona San Nicolas	Č. N. Vincenzi. Souza Ir'o & Rocha Sanchez Hime & Zeh S. Hime & Zenha Freitas & Miranda Souza Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi & S's Alex. Wagner. Alex. Wagner. Aguis & Iglesias J. Romagueira & F Berla Cotrim & Co. To order
SPANISH MS Pepe.  19 Pepe. 19 Winifredo. 29 Winifredo. 39 Wood Pepe. 30 Winifredo. 30 Soberano. Ms Mercedita. 30 Cacilia. 30 Cacilia. 30 Rita. Mk Lola 01 Francisquita. Mk Herced. 30 Angia.	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 166 125 132 198 147 147 1263 189 181 137	Aug July Aug Sept	8 6 6 6 9 0 8 8 9 9 0 1 5 2	B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysondú do Mont'video B. Ayres B. Ayres do Fray Bento Mont'video Paysandú., 'arragona San Nicolas B. Ayres	G. N. Vincenzi. Souza Irō & Rocha Sancher Hime & Ze' S. Hime & Zehaha Freitas & Miranda Souza Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi & S's Alex. Wagner. Alex. Wagner. Aguirs & Iglesias J. Romagueira & F Berla Cotrim & Co. To order J. Romaguera.
SPANISH MS Pepe.  19 Pepe. 19 Winifredo. 29 Winifredo. 39 Wood Pepe. 30 Winifredo. 30 Soberano. Ms Mercedita. 30 Cacilia. 30 Cacilia. 30 Rita. Mk Lola 01 Francisquita. Mk Herced. 30 Angia.	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 107 164 166 125 137 147 141 263 189 189 181	Aug July Aug Sept	8 6 6 6 9 0 8 8 9 9 0 1 5 2	B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysandú do Mont video B. Ayres B. Ayres do Fray Bento Mont video Paysandú.; t arragona San Nicolas B. Ayres	Alexander Wagner I. Romaguera I. Romaguera I. Romaguera I. Romaguera I. Romaguera Soural Irmão & Rocha Soural Irmão & Rocha J. Romaguera G. N. Vincenzi. Soura Ir 6 & Rocha J. Romaguera G. N. Vincenzi. Soura Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi. Soura Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi. & Soura Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi. & Soura Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi. & Soura Irmão & Co. J. Romaguera J. Romaguera & Berta Cortim & Co. J. Romaguera & Co. J. Romaguera.
SPANISH MS Pepe.  19 Pepe. 19 Winifredo. 29 Winifredo. 39 Wood Pepe. 30 Winifredo. 30 Soberano. Ms Mercedita. 30 Cacilia. 30 Cacilia. 30 Rita. Mk Lola 01 Francisquita. Mk Herced. 30 Angia.	240 191 220 330 124 101 184 107 164 166 125 133 147 141 189 189 181 181	Aug July Aug Sept	88 66 6 90 88 990 15 2	B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysandú do Mont'video B. Ayres do Fray Bento Mont'video Paysandú 'arragona San Nicolas B. Ayres Salt Island. R. Ayres	G. N. Vincenzi. Souza Irō & Rocha Sanchez Hime &Ze'. S. Hime & Ze Baha Freitas & Miranda Souza Imão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi & S's Alex. Wagner. Alex. Wagner. Aguisr & Iglesias J. Romagueira & F Berla Cottrin & Co. To order J. Romaguera. To order Souza Ir & Rocha.
ms FPANISH ms Dorotea. g Pepe. g Winifredo. g Winifredo. g Worran. ms Mercedita. gg Cecilia. gg Cecilia. gg Rita. ms Lola obli Francisquita. ms Lola obli Francisquita. ms Merced gg Angel. gg Angel. gg Angel. gg Coppended gg Pepito. gg Pepito. ms Merced. gg Coppended gg Pepito. ms Merced. ms Merced. gg Coppended gg Angel. ms Merced. ms Merc	240 191 220 330 330 124 191 184 107 166 125 133 198 147 141 263 189 189 181 197 181	Aug July : Aug Sept	88 66 6 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysondú do Mont'video B. Ayres B. Ayres For ay Bento Mont'video Paysandú farragona San Nicolas B. Ayres Salt Island. A Ayres Mont'video	G. N. Vincenzi. Souza Irō & Rocha Sanchez Hime & Ze. Suma Rocha Freitas & Miranda Soura Irmão & Co. G.N. Vincenzi & So. Soura Irmão & Co. Alex. Wagner. Aguir & Iglesias J. Romaguera & F. Beria Cotrim & Co. To order J. Romaguera.  To order Soura Ir & Rocha Bessa & Co.
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ms FPANISH ms Dorotea. g Pepe. g Winifredo. g Winifredo. g Worran. ms Mercedita. gg Cecilia. gg Cecilia. gg Rita. ms Lola obli Francisquita. ms Lola obli Francisquita. ms Merced gg Angel. gg Angel. gg Angel. gg Coppended gg Pepito. gg Pepito. ms Merced. gg Coppended gg Pepito. ms Merced. ms Merced. gg Coppended gg Angel. ms Merced. ms Merc	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 166 125 133 198 147 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141	Aug July Aug Sept	88 66 6 90 88 990 1 52 1 90 2 3 1	B. Ayres San Nicolas Paysandú do Mont video B. Ayres B. Ayres B. Ayres do Fray Bento Mont video Paysandú f'arragona San Nicolas B. Ayres Mont video Dorto Salt Island. R Ayres Gualeguay Rabio	G. N. Vincenti. Soura Ir'o & Rocha Sancher Hime &Ze Sancher Wagner. Abe. Wagner. Aguir & Iglesia J. Romagueria & Beria Cortim & Co. To order J. Romaguera. To order J. Romaguera To order J. Romaguera Soura Ir & Rocha. Bessa &C. Soura Ir & Rocha. Bessa & Soura Ir & Rocha. Bessa & Soura Ir & Rocha. Bessa & Barboua Soura Ir & Barboua
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SPANISH mk Dorotea og Pepe og Wimifredo og Tres Herman' og Soberano mk Mercedita og Cecilia og Rita mk Iola olf Francisquita mk Merced ogn Rita mk Merced ogn Rita mk Merced ogn Rita ogn Rita mk Merced	240 191 220 330 124 191 184 107 164 107 137 137 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 14	Aug July Aug Sept July Aug July Aug July Sept	88666 9088 9901 52 1 90 2 1 (1)	B. Ayres. B. Ayres. San Nicolas Paysandú do dont video B. Ayres. B. Ayres. Go do don' video B. Ayres. Go do don' video B. Ayres. Go do d	G. M. Vincenti, Sound Fo & Rocha Sancher Hime & Ze- Sancher Hime & Ze- Sancher Hime & Ze- Sancher Hime & Ze- G. N. Vincenta & Minouda Soura Imão & Co. G. N. Vincenta & Co. G. N. Vincenta & Co. Activa & G.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION		DRN	гами	TON	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General	Apolice	s, curre	псу	6 %	1,000\$000 800 000	1,080\$000
	14 15	* **	19	**			600 000	1,055 000
39,060,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	. 11	11	,,		**	590 900	",-35
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		15	11	**		1)	200 000	
		,,	17	,,,		5 %	1,000 000	90 %
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,		,,,	33	\$1	*********	**	400 000	,,,
119,600 000	119,600 000	,,,	11	,,		4 %	1,000 000	1
		"	11	. ,,	**********	,,,,	600 000	i
7,489,500 boo	5,267,000 000 2,722,600 000	Provinc	ial apolic	es of R	io de Janeiro	6 %	500 ono	1030/0
21,000,000 000	16,582,000 000	Nationa	LI com o	£ .040	gold	**	200 000	, n
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000					"	1,000 000	1,240\$000
.,, ., .,	713-27000 000	"	**	,,,	** **********	» ·	500 000	**
7,065,000 000	50,135,000 000		l Loan of	1879,	gold	416 %	1,000 000	11236 %
//003/000 003		1 0	13	"	pp	39	500 000	19

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES									
CAPITAL.	ARES	SSURD	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-	LAST 1	DIVIDEND
	SHA	18	2	٤			TION	AM'T	PAID
33,000,000\$ 8,000,000 12,000,000	165,000 40,000 50,000	All All 25,000 All	200	All All All	Banco do Brazil	8,754,213\$981 2,118,943 088 1,102,841 857	235 000	10\$000 9 500 9 000	July 1881 July 1881 July 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	English (limited)	£ 150,000 575,000\$000	135 000 232 500	12 sh 9\$000	Jun 1881 July 1881
4,000,000	20,000	5,000		All	Mercantil de Santos	229,414 259 12,325 3,10	225 000 148 000	10 000	July 1881 July 1881
4,000,000 £ 1,000,000	50,000	All	6 20	£ 10	New London and Reguliar	£ 140.000	148 oon	5 000	July 1881
1,000,000\$	5,000	15,000 All	200	200\$	RAILWAYS	442,253\$013	220 000	9\$000	Oct 1880 July 1881
7,500,000	37,500	14,380		All	Petropolis	83,730 470 103,795 128	178 000	8\$000	July 1881
4,000,000	75,000 20,000	25,000 Ali	200	250\$ All	Paulista	258,601 200	235 000	8 %	June 1880
=	_	=	=		do debentures	_	90 000 90 075 82 070	6%	interest
2,400,000	13,000	All	200	AĤ	reopoiding	81,320 279	400 000	7 000	July. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	2003 All	Nietherovense	- "	203 000	81/20/20	interest
600,000	3,300	All	200	All	Campos a S. Sebastião		25 000 Non.		1
10,665,000	53.325	30,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	-		_	July 1881
=	_	_	-		do do subsidiary shares	_	160 000	-	_
800,000	4,000	All	!	Ail	Campos a S. Sebastião. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares. União Valenciana. TRANWAYS	34,600 000	Nom.	65600	Feb. 1881
4,000,000 2,000,000	10,000	16,500 All	200	All All	S. Christovão	183,493 950	370 000	13 000	July. 1881
700,000	7,000 6,000	All	100	Ail	S. Paulo. Pernambuco	18,795 188	120 000		July. 1881
1,200,000	2,700	All		Ail	Pelotas	16,435 451	140 000		July. 1881
540,000 800,000	6,000	3,000	200	All	S Luis de Manuba-	_	20 000		
2,000,000	10,000	3, 500 All	200	All	Porto Alegre	20,000 000	125 000	5 000	July 1881
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	30,163 063	215 000	7 200	July 1881
1,200,000	10,000					2,800 000	1 500 1 250		
1,200,000 5,400,000	27,000	All	200\$	All All	Bruxellas Carris urbanos	_	19 000		1
3,400,000	-7,000		-	500\$	do debentures	17,981 663	250 000 90 %	10 000	July 1881 interest
1,800,000	6,000	An	300\$	30r.\$					
180,000	1,800	All	100	All	NAVIGATION COMPANIES	180,000 000	105 000 Nom.	15 000	June 1879
4,000,000	20,000	All	200\$	All		507,423 982	250 000	10 000	July 1881
200,000	3,000	All	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense	507,423 782 300,000 000	100 000	8 000	July 1881
640,000	3,200	3,168	200	IIA			Nom.		
500,000	2,500	All	£ 15	All	l'aulista	89,172 045	110 000	6 000	July. 1881
£ 750,000	50,000	40,419	200	All 100\$	Flux, do Espirito Santo (Const)	\$ 50,000	106 000	9sh	July. 1881
2,000,000	750	All	200	Ali	Amazon Steann Navigation. Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará). Nacional de Navegação. INSURANCE Fidelidade. Argos Fluminense.	103,019\$720	290 000	10 000	May 1881
8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	Fidelidade	225,000\$000	202 000	20 000	July 1881
3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	100	Argos Fluminense Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confiança	305,794 780 172,750 000	520 000	37 000 8 000	July 1881
2,500,000 800,000	2,500 800	All	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	172,750 000	145 000 350 000	8 000	July 1881 July 1881
4,000,000	20.000	Ali	1,600	100	Nova Regeneração	21,418 722	Nom.	6 000	lan. 1880
8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	20 50	Integridade	100,000 000	45 000	3 000	July 1881
5,000,000	50,000	25,000	100	10	Previdente	250,000 000 134,200 000	68 000 14 500	4 000 I 000	July 1881 July 1881
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	100	Popular Fluminense	184,426 740	24 500	5 000	Dec. 1878
		'			Alliança	10,000 000	28 000	2 000	July 1881
500,000\$	2,500 1,000	All All	200\$	All All	Gloria	70,000 000	Non	1 400 3 000	July. 1881 Dec. 1876
300,000	3,000	All	100	100\$	GAS COMPANIES	900 000	7 000	3070	June. 1880
£ 750,000	37,500 7,500	36,000 All	£ 20	All All	Rio de Janeiro Nictheroy	=	280 000 50 000	10 %	May 1881 April 1881
600,000\$	3,000	Ali	200\$	Alt	MISCELLANKOUS	120,000 000	100 000		July. 1881
600,000	50,000	600	1200	All	Bonds Maritimos  Docas de Pedro II  Brazil Industrial  União Industrial	_	110 000	3\$000 6 000	Jan. 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Brazil Industrial		98 000	4 000	Jan. 1880
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	União Industrial	=	Nom.		
1,200,000	6,000	All	200			- 1	2 000		
1,200,000	6,000	5,461	200	All	Carruagens Fluminense.  Commercio e Lavoura  Economia (lavanderia)	58,793 327	Nom	8 000	July. 1881
3,000,000	12,500	7,500 All	200	100\$	Commercio e Lavoura	20,000 000	120 OUG	8 000	July 1881
3,000,000	6,000	All	500	210\$	Associação Commercial		1 000	internet	
800,000	16,000	All	200	40	Associação Commercial. Tritão Fluminense.		3 000 Nom	interest	July 1881
800,000 1,800,000	0,000	All 6,000	200	AIII	Alinas de Cacapava	-	40 000		
1.000,000	10,000	5,000	100	All	Architectonica	=	Nom.		
4,000,000	40,000	7,500	100	70\$	Petropolitana. Economica Auxiliar. Indust. Flum. (kiosques)	_	20 000	1	
400,000	\$0,000	4,400	200	All	Pastorii Agricola a Industrial	37,866 000 208,407 496	Nom.	6 500	July 1881
600,000	6,000	2,130	100			132,870 000	Nom.	5 000	Dec. 1870
700,000	3,500	All	200	All 2008		3-7-7- 300	Nom		****
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	do obligations Serviços Maritimos		200 000	8 500	May 1881
							-00,000	- 1	

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An early application for seats is kindly requested.

## THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year THE RIO NEWS was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every depart-ment which experience has proved to be necessary to the inter-ests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

## Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

## Financial Department

the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitableness or security of investments. In its

## News Department

it will aim to give a full resume of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or feat. In its news gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds then; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries;

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Since is imagnation Ties Rot News has become important and useful not only for the importantial yand high standard with which it treats all the opies of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Xide of Jameiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would believe the discussion of public affairs and the news in Parail.

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliator da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than ty the independent effort and initiative of her sous. From this point of view, we can no fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of Time Rio Niews who so firithfully transmists to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the descrimination and Judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this oppgraph ["Thu Rio Nrws"], is published in the in-perial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

perial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who to willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have tound a second motherhand.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlighteneds contemporary, The Rto News, oftening to us its most valuable aid in calling attention to what will meet our most vial needs, in without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1880.

Tres Rto News of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially sealous, but also to ourcountry, appreciating without passion and with the greatest impartiality those occur-sences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

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1881						
DATE		STBAMER	DESTINATION			
		Tamar	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahi Maceio, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.			
Oct.	3	Mondego	Southampton and Havre via Bahis Pernambuco, St. Vincentand Lisbo			
"	9	Douro	Southampton and Havre via Bahir Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbor			

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